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WASHINGTON.

Friendly Relations Between McCulloch and Rollins Partially Restored.

SUPERVISORS APPOINTED

No More Seats to be Given Radical Contestants.

Important to Patentees.

Report of the Chief Engineer of the Army.

GRANT'S CABINET.

An Attempt to Draw Him out at the Evarts Dinner.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—McCulloch and Rollins are working pretty well together on the appointment of Supervisors, two more having been confirmed to-day, and two more will be confirmed to-morrow. McCulloch, however, to-day rejected Hudson, of Massachusetts, whom Rollins was very solicitous to have confirmed. Cummins, of Indiana, was also rejected. Alex Fulton, for Maryland, and Bennett, for South Carolina and North Carolina, confirmed to-day, are bitter Radicals.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Most of the annual reports of the different District and Department Military Commanders have been received at the War Department. That of General Sherman, which includes reports from General Sheridan and others, gives interesting details of military operations against the Indians up to the 30th of June last.

HON. H. V. MILLER,

Senator elect from Georgia, in a letter to a friend in this city, says: "I placed myself in opposition to nearly all my friends by frankly accepting the terms tendered in the reconstruction acts. It speaks well for their generosity, and it is not a little gratifying to me that, while I actively and openly opposed them, I retained their confidence. They very well understand that I will, as a citizen or as a Senator, offer no factious opposition to Gen. Grant's administration. On the contrary, so far as is consistent with my duty to my country and my obligations to the Constitution, I will sustain it.

ILLEGAL FEE.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided that Judges of the Supreme Court of this District have no right to exact a fee of twenty-five dollars for each case of appeal from the Commissioner. The practice has existed a number of years.

ANOTHER CONTESTANT.

Leonard Meyers (Radical) has given notice that he will contest the election of Moffitt (Democrat) to Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania.

REFORM.

Several prominent Radicals here express determination to take a firm stand against those men who, being rejected by their own people, ask Congress to grant what the people have refused.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

General Humphreys, Chief Engineer of the army, has submitted his report for the fiscal year ending June 30th to the Secretary of War. He says material progress has been made during the year upon those portions of the sea coast and lake frontier defenses not affected by the questions respecting the increased use to be made of iron in covering and protecting guns and gunners' scarfs against the action of projectiles of very large caliber. He thinks this special question of armor demands deliberate and prolonged examination. The restoration of forts on the Southern sea coast has been commenced, and a large portion of the defenses of New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola have been placed in a condition for use.

His estimates for the seaboard defenses for the fiscal year ensuing, are based on the very moderate progress in the defenses, and strongly urges that the appropriations asked for be made. He asks for appropriations for these purposes to the amount of $2,455,500, including $260,000 for Fort Wayne and Detroit, Mich.; for defenses on the Northern and Eastern frontiers, $117,500; on the Southern coast, $624,500; on the Pacific coast, $590,000; and for barracks for engineers' posts and depots, $35,000.

Gen. Humphreys says that contractors on river and harbor improvements very frequently fail to comply with their contracts, especially unless they are greatly to the advantage of the contractor. A change in the mode of procedure is recommended, and it is advised that authority be granted the engineers in charge of these works to purchase material in open market and employ labor by the day in cases where contractors wait in their contracts, as experience has proved the system of contracts prescribed in the appropriating acts to be the worst possible mode of carrying on the improvements of rivers and harbors.

Gen. Humphreys submits estimates showing the amount required to complete the various improvements, and also the amount which can be profitably expended during the fiscal year. The appropriations asked for under the latter head, amount to $6,238,088.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE,

of Illinois, arrived last night, and was the observed of all observers to-day. He called on Commissioner Rollins, and had a long interview this morning. He intends remaining until Congress meets.

SENATOR THAYER,

of Nebraska, arrived this morning, and will remain till Congress assembles.

THE EVARTS DINNER.

The dinner given in New York to-night by Evarts to Gen. Grant and the President's Cabinet Ministers, is construed here as part of Evarts' programme to be retained in the Cabinet, and to ascertain whether Grant would be likely to keep any of the other members, but Grant's refusal to meet socially with them settles that question beyond doubt.

THURLOW WEED

is reported to be the prime mover in this little game to entrap Grant.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD

went to New York last night to attend Evarts' dinner.

[To the Associated Press.]

The Eight Hour Law—Admiral Farragut Placed on Waiting Orders—Troops for Kansas—Appointments—Supervisor Rejected.

WAGES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—It is believed the Attorney General has prepared an opinion that under the law of Congress establishing the eight hour system employes on public works are entitled to the same compensation as when they worked ten hours.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department detaching Admiral Farragut from command of the European squadron and placing him on waiting orders.

TROOPS SENT TO KANSAS.

By command of Gen. Grant, the Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks will forward without delay, all disposable recruits at that post to Ft. Harker, Kansas, where they will be reported to Gen. Sheridan for assignment.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—A. A. Beyer, 6th Ky.; Abner Thornton, 9th Ind.; Jno. B. Kreibs, 2d Ills.; Benj. T. Harris, L. E. Hamilton, Chas. V. Ray, Clarence Hough, Thos. J. Stratton, J. A. Bashford, 7th Ky.; Jno. B. Conant, 3d Iowa. Gauger—James M. Craig, 4th Iowa; F. H. Old, 5th Ills.

SUPERVISOR REJECTED.

Jno. N. Cummins was rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury as Supervisor for the District of Indiana.

REPORTS SUPPRESSED.

The Secretary of the Treasury, since the publication of three of the reports of the chiefs of bureaus, has instructed the others not to make them public before being sent to Congress. Nearly all the reports have been prepared and sent to the Secretary. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency will be sent directly to Congress. The reports of the various division commanders are now being received at the War Department. The Treasury Department has published a synopsis of the decision by the Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Destructive Fire at Quincy—Loss $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—A fire in Quincy, Ill., last night, destroyed two three-story brick buildings, on Hampshire street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, occupied by Speigel, Thoms & Co., furniture warehouse, and Mr. Kohn, auctioneer. Speigel, Thoms & Co.'s loss is $25,000, fully insured. Kohn's loss is not reported. The buildings were owned by Tim Rogers, of Quincy, and T. S. Rutherford, of St. Louis, and were valued at $13,000 each. The latter is insured at $9,000, but Rogers has no insurance.

NEW YORK.

Opening of the Opera Season—An Immense Purchase of Dock Privileges—Completion of the Stevens Battery—A Destructive Fire—Arrested for Stabbing an Officer—Corner Stone Laid—Another Erie Railroad Squabble—Grant's Movements—Large Sales of Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Maretzek's Opera Troupe opened for a short season at the Academy of Music last evening, with Il Travatore, to a full house.

The Venango Oil Transportation Company have sold to the Erie Railroad Company, for the sum of $1,100,000, a water front of 200 feet, at the Venango Oil Docks, in Weehawken. The transfer was made subject to a mortgage of $250,000, held by the Hoboken Land Improvement Company. The certainty that this locality, at no distant day, will be the grand depot and terminus of the Western and South ern lines, induced the Erie Company to frustrate any competition by securing this valuable water front.

In accordance with the will of the late Edwin A. Stevens, the Stevens Battery is to be completed at a cost not exceeding $1,000,000. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan has been engaged to superintend the work at a salary of $10,000 a year. This engagement was effected in Paris, by the late Mr. Stevens, shortly before his death, Gen. McClellan and he having been negotiating with several of the European governments for the construction of a battery similar to the one projected by Mr. Stevens. According to the will this battery, when completed, shall be presented to the State of New Jersey, and in case it is not accepted it shall be sold and the proceeds added to the estate.

Eight buildings in Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, owned by S. J. Hennan, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $22,000, including that of the occupants.

Paul Miller, a young man about twenty-four years of age, arrested for the stabbing of Officer Kling, Sunday evening, at Jersey City, was brought before the Recorder yesterday, and committed to jail to await the result of Kling's injuries. The policeman is in a very precarious condition.

The total loss by the burning of Harvey's oil cloth factory in Brooklyn, amounts to about $45,000; insured for $30,000.

The corner-stone was laid yesterday afternoon of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, on Seventy-fourth street, near Fourth avenue, by Bishop Potter.

The National Christian Convention met in this city to-day, and permanently organized. Rev Howard Crosby, D. D., was elected President and J. B. Tyler, Secretary. The attendance is good and the services deeply interesting. The sessions are to be continued day and evening, and through Friday, and will be addressed by numerous distinguished clergymen and laymen.

A petition is being circulated through the city, and receiving the signatures of many prominent gentlemen, calling on Congress for financial aid to construct the Northern Pacific railroad, from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, also for constructions of branch roads, via Chicago, and via the Straits of Mackinaw to Detroit.

A new suit against the directors of the Erie Railroad Company was begun in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Sutherland, to-day, on application of Aug. Belmont. The complaint is founded on affidavits by Frank Work and others, substantially setting forth that money of the Erie Company has been used by Gould, Fisk, and Lane, in furtherance of stock speculations for their private interests. Affidavit further set forth that Fisk is insolvent, and is an adventurer from New England.

It is also alleged in the affidavits that Pike's Opera House had been purchased in the sole name of Fisk, with money of the company to the amount of $850,000. Fisk, Gould and Lane are further charged with having issued from $23,000,000 to $30,000,000 of spurious shares, with a view of creating a corner in Wall street. The affidavits further allege that the above named individuals have denied the other directors access to the books, and, in fact, managed the affairs of the company exclusively for their own interest, and in a reckless manner.

Judge Sutherland granted an injunction, which directs the officers and agents of the company to refrain from increasing the capital stock of the Erie Railroad Company beyond the amount now outstanding and now in the hands of bona fide holders, and also orders that the defendants refrain from removing any of the books, papers, securities or funds of the Company from the jurisdiction of the court, and directs that the funds shall be applied for no purpose but the payment of the legitimate debts of the Company, the balance to be disposed of in such manner as the court may from time to time direct.

The Court also orders that the officers and agents of the company shall refrain from in any manner obstructing any of the directors from examining any of the books of the said company.

Another suit has been begun by Charles McIntosh against the directors and August Belmont, in which an injunction has been obtained, but whether this is in aid or against the first suit does not appear.

General Grant, Horace Greeley, John Russell Young, and General Badeau took breakfast at Delmonico's this morning.

General Grant drove out this morning to visit some of his friends in the city. The programme of his movements for the remainder of the week is as follows: To-night he dines at the Astor House with Attorney-General Evarts, at a dinner tendered to the latter by the members of the bar; to-morrow he rides out with Robert Bonner to Fashion Course to see Dexter trot; Thursday he dines with A. T. Stewart at his house, on Fifth Avenue; Friday he goes to Washington.

Latest developments in Erie affairs is, according to report, that Jay Gould was appointed receiver of the company last Thursday by Judge Barnard. Report also says about $7,000,000 of gold has been taken out of the Gold Exchange Bank and taken to Jersey City.

A rumor is current of the failure of a large house in bread-stuffs but is not authenticated.

It is believed the Government sold gold largely to-day. The bull clique were also heavy sellers.

Gen. Grant attended Maretzek's Opera at the Academy of Music to-night.

Mrs. Stone has issued a call for a convention of the friends of woman suffrage at Vineland, N. J., on the 2d of December.

Mr. Batsel, the Greek Consul, has issued a card asking contributions in money and clothing for destitute Cretan refugees in Greece.

Captain General Lersundi, of Cuba, telegraphs to the Spanish Consul here that the insurrection is breaking up.

A trotting match for $500, one mile heats, best three in five, to harness, took place to-day on Union Course, b. m. Eastern Queen beating b. g. Black Bob. Time—2:45, 2:40, 2:42.

The complimentary dinner by the New York bar to Hon. W. H. Evarts, Attorney General of the United States, came off this evening at the Astor House. Mr. Chas. O'Connor presided, and among the guests were Gens. Grant, Banks and Schofield, Admiral Farragut, ex-Gov. Clifford, A. T. Stewart, Judges Sutherland, Daily, Davies, and the majority of the leading members of the New York bar.

The first toast was "The President," which was received with applause. The chairman then gave the toast of the "President elect."

General Grant, on rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. He said he thanked the members of the bar very kindly for the manner in which they had received the second toast intended to be complimentary to himself. From no other community would he have more pleasure in receiving a demonstration of regard than from the citizens he saw present.

The next toast was the guest of the evening. Mr. Evarts, in responding, made a most eloquent speech, in the course of which he alluded to his elevation to the office of Attorney General. He said he owed not so much to any personal merits on his part, as to the partial estimation of value of professional services, coupled with a generous disregard of political differences.

Mr. Evarts also spoke of the uniform kindness and consideration he had experienced at the hands of his brethren of the bar. Subsequently other toasts were given and speeches made by Gen. Schofield, Admiral Farragut, G. W. Gerrard, Judge Daily, Governor Hoffman, and others, and the company dispersed at an advanced hour.

There is a heavy northeast gale to-night with rain.

THE DOMINION.

The Repeal Movement—Monetary Excitement.

HALIFAX, Nov. 17.—The repeal controversy continues. Hon. Wm. Armand has published a letter in reply to that of Mr. Howe. He is confident of bringing about a repeal in England, and anticipates the failure of Canada to conciliate Nova Scotia.

Judge Marshall has also written a letter, in which he says Mr. Howe counts too largely on the steadfast devotion of the people, and warns any person in office that if they support Howe their career will be short. The repealers, generally, think Howe cannot influence Nova Scotia, but fear that his course will have an inverse influence in England.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 17.—The monetary excitement continues. The St. Stephens Bank agency closed yesterday, and the announcement made that its paper would be redeemed at the head office. There has been a general run for gold on the other banks, which, so far, has been promptly met. Hon. P. Sanden, Cashier of the Commercial Bank, has absconded, leaving a defalcation amounting to $10,000. The Commercial Bank notes declined to 60 cents.

OHIO.

Charged with Fraud—Heavy Seizure of Books.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—Judge John M. Pugh, of Columbus, was before U. S. Commissioner Halliday this afternoon, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. The case was continued until to-morrow afternoon.

This morning Collector Neil seized over $40,000 worth of books of English publication. They were supposed to have been brought to the United States from England through Canada. They were seized on the charge of fraudulent invoicing.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The Ohio National Bank Association met in this city to-day. The resumption of specie payment was argued upon at some length, and agreed to as advisable for the best interests of the country. Without taking any decisive action, the convention adjourned to meet in Columbus on the third Tuesday in May, 1869.

The city of Covington, Kentucky, voted yesterday to purchase the gas works from the gas company by a vote of 649 to 227.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lutherans Harmonious.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, now in session, this afternoon, with great unanimity, came to an understanding as to points of doctrine which have been discussed during the session.

NEW YORK.

Unsettled Condition of Wall Street.

THE "BULLS" AND THE "BEARS."

The Most Violent Fluctuations Ever Known.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Wall street continues feverish and unsettled, quotations of stocks irregular, and the spirit of speculation rife. Several new suspensions are reported, and a large number of crippled brokers. There is no prospect of a settled feeling for some time. New combinations are forming in Erie, New York Central, and gold. The Stock Exchange is a scene of much excitement. Reports are in circulation that the Government is selling largely, and that an injunction has been served to prevent the Erie company from using its funds for speculation. As the day advances the feeling grows more excited and unsettled. Such violent fluctuations and changes of the street from "bull" to "bear" influences have never been known before since the establishment of the Stock Exchange.

ARKANSAS.

Clayton Attempts to Steal Brownlow's Laurels.

Proclamation "by the Governor."

He Proposes to Preserve Peace at the Point of the Bayonet.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—The Avalanche publishes to-morrow the following from Gov. Clayton of Arkansas:

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE SHERIFF AND OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

I have transmitted to your county copies of my proclamation declaring martial law in certain counties of the State.

The election being over the time has now arrived when the State government must sustain itself at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. The American people have by overwhelming majorities declared in favor of the validity of reconstruction measures. The United States authorities, in deference to the decision of the people, must now give us protection. But before we ask protection from abroad we must show a willingness to help ourselves. The enemies of the State government are demoralized by the effect of the stunning blow received on the 3d last. Now is the suspicious time for officers—Government, State, county and municipal—sided by loyal people, to recover their lost authority, and by one grand, thorough effort, establish peace and order permanently in this State.

It is the intention of the Executive to lend every energy toward the accomplishment of this desired end. If the officers in the various departments in the State, and law-abiding people, will but heartily second him in his efforts, it will be accomplished. I therefore urge upon the officers of your county to put forth a united, determined effort in the enforcement of law, and toward bringing criminals to punishment. You must make your authority respected, or bring on an open issue. If, after making vigorous attempts, you fail, then martial law will be extended to your county, and upon the heads of the people thereof a dreadful responsibility must rest.

You are requested to perfect the organization of the militia in your county. If loyal people do not volunteer in the State guard, a reserve militia must be organized. When called upon, you must furnish your quota of militia to operate in other portions of the State. Urge upon the citizens not to act upon their own opinions against that of the authorities. A general plan is determined upon, and all must render cheerful assent, in order to make it successful. Warn people of your county against unauthorized interference in the affairs of other counties, and report promptly all matters of importance.

Signed, POWELL CLAYTON, Gov.

MEXICO.

Advices from Mazatlan—Terrible Storm—Whole Cities Totally Demolished—Senor Romero to Return to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The steamer Constitution, from Mazatlan, with advices to Nov. 7th, has arrived. Rendo Palacio formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, State of Linolas, was arrested Oct. 28th and conveyed to ports unknown. The accused attempted to bribe the guards. His imprisoned brother was also one of the leaders of the secret revolutionary movement to drive Governor Babi from power when Corrona leaves for Mexico.

A terrible wind and rain storm raged over the country from October 15th to 18th, doing immense damage and causing great suffering and loss of life. The city of Alamos, State of Sonora, population 7,000, was destroyed by flood and whirlwind. Loretto, in Lower California, and other small towns, are entirely demolished. Herds of cattle were swept away and orange groves and crops totally ruined. Yagui and Mayo rivers rose forty feet.

The Mexican war steamer Juarez is still beached near Lopez. The Lackawanna made an unsuccessful attempt to release her. Ship Pensacola, which is to sail for Panama in a few days.

Arrived, steamship Golden City, from Panama. Sailed, United States store-ship Onward, for Callao.

Flour, $5 to $6. Wheat quoted at $1 65 to $1 70. Legal tenders, 73¾.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The French steamer Panama, with Vera Cruz dates to the 13th, arrived to-day. She brings the following intelligence:

The newspaper Two Republics says Senor Romero will shortly return to Washington, and that Rena Pelaeco will be replaced as Secretary of the Treasury.

Shocks of an earthquake were felt on the 3d and 6th insts. at Iturbide, fourteen leagues from San Luis Potosi. Many of the inhabitants were frightened and left the town.

Inundations have caused much damage at San Juan, Bamtlsis and Tobasco.

The Mexican Congress had approved the contract for the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico railway.

CUBA.

Wreck of a Steamer—Assistance Sent to the Steamer Star of the Union—General Rosecrans Visits Lersundi.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—The steamship Star of the Union, from New Orleans, Tuesday last, for this port, was totally wrecked on the Cuban coast, near Bahia Hondu. The crew and passengers were all saved.

The steamers Morro Castle and Granada have arrived from New York.

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Admiral Hoff has ordered the United States gunboat Penobscot to sail for Bahia, to render assistance to the passengers and crew of the steamer Star of the Union.

General Rosecrans, who arrived here to-day on the steamer Grenada, visited Captain-General Lersundi in company with Admiral Hoff. General Rosecrans will sail this afternoon for Mexico, to enter upon his duties as United States minister.

NASHVILLE ROBBERIES.

Dr. Eve's Residence Gone Through.

[From the Banner, 17th.]

Last Saturday night about 12 o'clock, some one of the bold and impudent gang of burglars that are at present operating so successfully in and about the city, effected an entrance into the residence of Dr. Paul F. Eve, northwest corner of Church and Vine streets. They entered the dining-room from the west side, cutting through the window slats and taking out the entire sash. They then worked their way into an apartment occupied by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, father in law of Dr. Eve. Picking up Mr. Duncan's trunk they carried it into the hall, broke open the lock, abstracted seventy dollars and scattered its contents over the floor, reserving only such articles as struck their burglarious fancy. Before doing this, however, they administered chloroform to the occupant of the room, and even went so far as to ransack his bedding for plunder. When some of the family went in to awake him Sunday morning, they found him lying diagonally across the bed, so completely enveloped in bed clothing, that no part of his person was visible. The wonder is that he was not smothered to death. He was in a deep stupor, and was not awakened without considerable effort upon the part of the family. Mr. Duncan is eighty seven years of age, rather feeble, and the chloroform doubtless had much greater influence over him than it would have had over a younger person. He says that he left the burglars moving him and his bed about, but was without the power either to stir or speak.

The burglars next went up stairs to the room of Mr. Paul Carmichael and Dr. T. C. Bow. The latter gentleman having yielded to the importunities of a friend, was unfortunately passing the evening from home. The intruders noiselessly burst open the door and threw a handkerchief saturated with chloroform over Mr. Carmichael's face and then rifled his pockets of some $150 in money. With this booty secure they made their way out and paid a visit to the house of Mr. John M. Bass, located in the adjoining yard. At the latter place they were not so successful, for they found the doors and windows firmly secured. Repairing to the stable of Mr. Bass they coolly and quietly sat down, examined and divided the spoils, this fact having been ascertained by a number of papers that were found in the stable Sunday morning.

The whole affair from beginning to end is one of the most elegant pieces of downright cool impudence we have lately heard of. The place of their entrance into Dr. Eve's residence being in full view of one of the most frequented streets in the city, and the hour of the commission not being a very late one, the question naturally arises "where were the police all this time?" In this vicinity some outrageous burglary occurs every few nights, and we really think that it is high time that the authorities should ascertain what degree of vigilance is exercised by those whom they have appointed to guard the lives and property of our citizens.

THE WEST.

Kuklux in Arkansas—Fire—Election Returns—Heavy Defaulter—The Weather—Tobacco Factory Seized in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The Democrat has a special from Little Rock, Arkansas, which says: Advices from the Southern part of the State report that a part of Gen. Catterson's command were attacked by Kuklux at Center Point, Sevier county, on the 11th. Three of the attacking party and one militia man were killed, and several on both sides wounded.

The Arkansas Legislature convened to-day.

James N. Brown, one of the most extensive farmers and stock raisers in the country, died at his home yesterday in Island Grove, Sangamon county, Illinois.

The planing mill of J. L. Hoskinson at Dubuque, Iowa was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss heavy, but amount not stated.

Full returns from Minnesota give Grant a majority of 15,649. The majority for negro suffrage is 8,542.

The official vote of Illinois, with the exception of one or two counties, foots up 11[illegible]. Grant's majority is 51,140.

A late Dubuque Herald says a prominent lumber dealer at Stillwater, Minn., recently absconded, leaving debt amounting to $100,000. Parties at various points on the river between St. Louis and St. Paul, are the victims.

Snow has fallen to-day at Keokuk and Dubuque, Iowa, and at a number of other places in the Northwest. The weather has been quite cold, the mercury falling several degrees below freezing point. Snow has also fallen along the western border of the Missouri.

The extensive tobacco manufactory of White & Erleson, of this city, was seized to-day by the Government authorities for violation of the revenue laws.

G. F. Secchi, editor of the Leco D'Italia, of New York, who has been in this city for a day or two past, received a formal reception at the hands of the Italian Union and Brotherhood society to-night.

The weather here turned quite cold last night, the Mercury sinking below the freezing point. There are some indications of a snow-storm to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Arizona advices to October 31 state that the Indians have commenced a vigorous warfare. Four successful raids had been made against the whites near Prescott. Five men were killed, and five wounded. The people are greatly startled at the unexpected attacks, and appear helpless. Gen. Halleck is implored to send troops to the rescue.

THE SOUTH.

Important Habeas Corpus Case—Proclamation by Lieut. Gov. Gleason, of Florida.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 17.—In the United States Court this morning, the trial of the habeas corpus case commenced, in which the counsel for Carran Griffin, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a white man, asks his release on the ground that Judge Sheffrey, who held the court, was ineligible under the 14th amendment. The decision of the case will affect nearly all the judges in the State, and make void or confirm all the legal business transacted by them since the proclamation announcing the adoption of the 14th amendment.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 17.—The circular of the unterrified Tiger Committee was published to-day. It indorses and recommends Col. W. M. Sanders as the people's choice for the Forty-first Congress and as the representative man of his race and the people of the South. Sanders will take the stump at once.

A poetical description of about one hundred lines on the impeachment sensation appeared in the Reed interest this morning.

Lieut. Gov. Gleason issued a proclamation to-day, dated yesterday. He states that in the late special session of the Legislature, a quorum of both Houses was present; that Gov. Reed recognized them by sending messages and transacting business with them; that twelve members of the Senate were present; that the impeachment of an officer is in no sense legislative business, but is exclusively judicial in its character, and as such may as well be transacted at a special as a regular term, that the Constitution declares any officer when impeached shall be deemed under arrest and disqualified from performing the duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate; that Harrison Reed, in gross contempt of all the people of the State and the Senate, the only tribunal which, under the Constitution, has jurisdiction in cases of impeachment and violations of the constitution of the State, refuses to deem himself under arrest and disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted, or submit himself to the judgment of the Senate, but arrogates to himself the right to pronounce the impeachment void, and proceeds in his office as if no impeachment had been pronounced; that no citizen charged with crime can set up his judgment as to the regularity of his impeachment or as to the warrant for his arrest, and the law in this case knows no difference between one who is Governor and one who is not, but recognizes all to submit to arrest and go before the tribunal appointed by the Constitution to make their defense.

He further proclaims that said Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida, is deemed by the court as under arrest, and disqualified from performing any of the duties of his office until acquitted by the Senate, and that the powers have devolved upon him by the Constitution to put down the lawlessness and anarchy which will inevitably ensue if any man impeached or indicted, however exalted his station, refuses to submit to arrest in pursuance of the Constitution. The document is signed by W. H. Gleason, Lieut. Governor and acting Governor, countersigned by Geo. J. Alden, Secretary of State, and bears the impression of the seal of the State.

NEBRASKA.

Terrible Snow Storm—Telegraphic Communication Obstructed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—An Omaha dispatch says a heavy snow storm raged there all day yesterday. Telegraphic communication with the West was cut off, but the trains arrived. The thermometer last night marked 15 degrees above zero.

WALL STREET.

The Erie Wonder and Stock Gambling.

[From the Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.]

The Sun of to-morrow will publish the following exposure of the Erie speculation:

For some weeks past the directors of the Erie Railway Company have been secretly issuing millions upon millions of dollars' worth of new stock, and selling it for whatever price they could get. A number of other stock gamblers have been buying the stock, with a view to obtain control of the company, and make their own men directors in place of the present board. As, however, new issues kept coming on the market, the price of shares kept sinking, until on Friday last they touched thirty-five dollars, and the buying party, in the meanwhile, many of them being Englishmen, had sent their purchased stock to England, but their friends there, when they found out there was no limit to the quantity manufactured by the printing press, got alarmed and telegraphed to their brokers here to sell at any price, shipping the stock back at the same time by steamer. The brokers on this side, thinking to turn an honest penny, knowing they would receive plenty of stock in the ten days period required by a steamer to cross the Atlantic, undertook to sell ahead, borrowing in the meanwhile to make their deliveries, but suddenly the speculators who had been selling the new stock, having plenty of money, turned about and bought up all the stock actually here, and as the steamer cannot arrive with the stock from England for a week to come, they have compelled the foolish brokers who made the sales at forty and thereabouts to buy in at fifty-five and sixty to meet their contracts. The amount lost and won by individuals in this way, within three days past, is estimated at sums ranging from one hundred and fifty to five hundred thousand dollars each.

The stock market opened amid great excitement, particularly Erie, New York Central, and Northwestern railway shares. Business on the street was almost entirely confined to these stocks, and the volume of business was very large. There was the greatest excitement about Erie, and the price ran up and down the scale, between forty-eight and sixty, the extreme figures. Before 10 o'clock nobody seemed capable of fixing its value, and all sorts of prices ranged alongside of each other. At one moment it was quoted at sixty, and a few moments afterward at fifty-three. The opening price was at fifty-three and three quarters, cash, from which it ascended to sixty, and then declined. New York Central opened strong in the vicinity of 124, but soon gave way, and settled to about 121. Northwestern was comparatively steady. There was a reaction about noon, and prices began to settle.

The great combination caught many wealthy operators short of Erie, and this is the cause of the sudden remarkable rise in this stock. Several failures are reported, and money lenders refused to negotiate except upon the best of securities.

Daniel Drew was reported to have lost half a million of dollars, and will probably be punished more seriously before the end. There was excitement in the gold room over the high price. The shorts were frantic, and paying all sorts of rates for borrowing. A high as one-half of one per cent. per day was paid for the use of one lot, and one-quarter per cent. was paid for $450,000, each. Gold was very scarce on account of the locking up process. Operators in gold were large, but Erie was the principal feature, and sales of this stock alone at the first board was thirty-five thousand shares. The market became more quiet at the close, but will [illegible] again in the morning.

GEN. REED.

A Correction of an Error About Him.

[From the New York [illegible] 16th.]

SIR: In your paper of to-day's date is a paragraph headed "Suicide of the Rebel Gen. H. F. Reed," in which it is stated, "He it was who first planted the flag on the heights of Chapultepec; but the honors of victory was struck down, severely wounded in several places."

The statement is evidently a mistake, arising from a certain resemblance between names. By referring to Gen. Scott's dispatch of the action, it will be seen that it was Lieut. Mayne Reid (now better known as Capt. Mayne Reid, the novelist), who thus distinguished himself at the storming of Chapultepec, having, at the head of a company of New York volunteers and one of marines, led the final charge by which the fortress was taken, and fallen, severely wounded, in the ditch, while his Lieutenant, Dardonville, was the man who first planted the flag of the United States upon the castle.

Your obedient servant,

ADDISON FARNSWORTH,

Brevet Brig. Gen. United States Vols.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1868.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable

Parliamentary Elections in Great Britain.

LIST OF THE ELECTED.

Bismarck to Resume His Seat in the German Diet.

VESUVIUS EXPECTORATING.

Heavy Draft on the Bank of England.

&c., &c., &c.

ENGLAND.

ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 17—8 P. M.—The Parliamentary elections, which continued to-day, have been favored with good weather. So far as yet known, the Liberals have elected 147 members—a gain of 30; while the Conservatives have secured 83—a gain of 8. The following are elected: Charles Gelpin, Liberal, from Northampton Borough; Rt. Hon. J. G. Goschin, Liberal, from London; A. H. Laird, Liberal, from Southark; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, from Greenwich; John Bright, Liberal, from Manchester; John Laird, Liberal, from Burkeshead; Acton Swee Ayertoa, Liberal, from the Tower Hamlet; Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Liberal, from Oxford City; Vernon Harlcaunt, Liberal, from Oxford City; George John Shaw Lefutle, Liberal, from Reading; W. E. Edward Faster, Liberal, from Bradford; Samuel Whitehead, Liberal, from Halifax; Lord Mayor of London, Lawrence, Liberal, from Lembeth; Sir Roundell Palmer, Liberal, from Richmond, Arthur John Oltway, Liberal, from Chatham; Viscount Berry, Liberal, from Berwick; Sam'l Morley, Liberal, from Bristol; Edmond Beal, Liberal, from the Tower of Hamlet; Alex. W. King Lake, Liberal, from Bridgewater; Jno. Duke Colridge, Liberal, from Exeter, Edgar Bawing, Liberal, from Exeter; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Liberal, from Whitby; Henry Fawcett, Liberal, from Brighton; Hugh C. E. Childres, Liberal, from Pontefrac; Thos. Boyles Potter, Liberal, from Rochdale; Lord Charles Godler Leadly, Liberal, from Lendington; Lord Henry Geo. C. Gerndon Lenoix, Liberal, from Chichester; Sir R. P. Collier, Liberal, from Plymouth.

The following have been defeated: John Stuart Mill, Liberal, for Westminster, Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, Liberal, for London; John Arthur Roebuck, Liberal, for Sheffield; Mr. Bradlaugh, Liberal, for Northampton; Stephen Gazello, Liberal, for Portsmouth; Mr. E. Mill, Liberal, for Brandford; Mr. Geppard, Conservative, for Calrit the Attorney General, Conservative, for Exeter; Anthony Trollope, Liberal, for Beverly.

The workingmen's candidates have been badly beaten. The Liberals carry Edinburg, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Bristol. The Tories carry Blackburn.

Riots have occurred in Birmingham, and some shops have been sacked. At last accounts the police and the mob were fighting. The election in Belfast has been postponed in consequence of the riots, and troops occupy the town.

LONDON, Midnight.—Additional particulars show the election of the following: Sir A. Clas, Conservative, from Bewdelley's; Sir John Somerset Packington, Conservative, from Drotwich; W. Bulkley Hughes, Liberal, from Conover District; Sir Robert Pell, Liberal, from Tamworth; Sir L. Bulwer, Liberal, from Tenworth.

The following have been defeated: Mason Jones, Liberal, for Boston; Ralph Berne Osborne, Liberal, for Nottingham. Leeds and Manchester return two Liberals. The Tories carry Salford. London is doubtful. It is thought three Liberals have been chosen, two are certainly elected.

Total footings to this time are: Liberals 207, a gain of 45; Tories 77, a gain of 22.

In Bristol much damage has been done by roughs. The Tory committee rooms were demolished, the inn sacked, the liquor drank, or thrown into the streets, and many persons injured, two seriously. At last accounts the mob was desperate. At Bottom there was an Irish riot by which many persons were wounded. The riot act was read and troops called out when order was restored.

MONEY FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Baring Brothers yesterday drew a million dollars sterling from the Bank of England for the Russian Government. It is said this was on American account, and the money was in part payment for Alaska.

PROMOTED.

Rev. John Jackson, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln, has been promoted to See of London, and Arch Deacon Wadsworth has been appointed to succeed the Bishop of Lincoln.

PRUSSIA.

COUNT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Baron Vonderheid, Minister of Finance, has officially informed the Chamber that Count Bismarck will resume his seat in that body some time in December.

ITALY.

VOLCANIC.

NAPLES, Nov. 17.—Mount Vesuvius is in a violent state of eruption.

KANSAS.

Result of the Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Official returns from all the counties in Kansas, except eight, give Grant a majority of 1,446. Gen. Harvey, for Governor, received in the same counties 741 more majority than Grant, and Clark, for Congress, 1,185 less. The entire vote of the State is estimated at 45,030.

ROTHSCHILD.

Death of Baron James in Paris.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 17th.]

Baron James Rothschild died at Paris on Sunday, in his seventy-seventh year. He was the last survivor of the five sons of Mayer Anselm, of Frankfort, the founder of the family and its fortunes. His elder brothers were Anselm, of Frankfort, who died in 1855; Solomon, of Vienna, who died in the same year; Nathan, of London, who died in 1836, and Charles, of Naples, who died in 1855. James was thus the head of the family during the thirteen years preceding his death. He had long conducted the Paris branch of the family's immense banking business, and after the decease of his brothers, exercised a marked control over his nephews and grand-nephews, who ostensibly conducted the affairs of the firm in London and the principal cities of the continent.

His father, as is generally known, first became prominent by helping the people of Frankfort raise the heavy revenue demanded of the city by the French in 1792. A few years later he saved from the clutches of Napoleon $5,000,000 which belonged to the Elector of Hesse-Cassel. The Elector let him have it without interest, and he used it to splendid advantage during the eight years which elapsed before the fall of Napoleon. For nine years more he paid only two per cent. on the deposit, and by that time the old banker and his sons had made millions for themselves, and were well able to return the deposit to its owner's successor. Since then the Rothschilds have been the financial kings of Europe. Their loans within the past twenty years have amounted to nearly $1,000,000,000, and in 1848 they bore a loss of $40,000,000, incurred through the revolutionary outbreaks of that year, without affecting their credit.

To insure the concentration of their vast wealth, the children of the different branches were intermarried. This close breeding, however, began to show its deleterious effects to such a degree that the rule was recently modified, and hereafter only the oldest sons are to marry their cousins. One of the Neapolitan house having shown himself extravagant, and unfitted for business, was compelled to retire from the firm, and solace himself with the millions already acquired by him. Business before pleasure has always been the Rothschild motto, though the subject of our notice and his younger relatives have not failed to maintain the splendor which their immense revenues enable them to support.

☞ Dr. Richardson exhibited at the British Association for the Advancement of Science a lamp which he had constructed for transmitting light through the structures of the animal body. He believed that the idea that this could be effected was given in Priestley's work on electricity. That great "chemist" had observed, on passing a discharge of a Leyden battery through his finger, that the structure seemed to present luminosity, but the operation was painful. A suggestion of Dr. Macintosh, last year, at Dundee, had been acted on by Dr. Richardson, who had observed the non-transmission of the heat and of the perforation by direct ocular demonstration, while these organs were under the influence of various tod[illegible] belonging to the ethyl and methyl series. Dr. Richardson had so far extended the principle that he was enabled to transmit light through various tissues of the bodies of large animals. The particular details of all this interesting and elaborate experiment he described. In a child the bones could be seen in the arm and wrist. The movements and motion of the heart could also be seen in the chest [illegible].

☞ General Halleck, a Major General in the United States army, in fact not generally known, will probably get a chance during Grant's administration to resign his sword and lay aside his Jomini. A puffy and bullish instance of how much a man may not know by reading military books, he was one of the premature favorites of the early part of the war, and when the galaxy of really grand field marshals caught up with him they found him standing in the ranking major general. It was as if Napoleon should storm the bridge of Lodi, and find an old codger crawling out of a book-case at the other end, in a general's uniform, saying "I was here already." —Washington correspondent Chicago Tribune.

REAL ESTATE BOARD.

The Meeting Monday Night—Address of the President, and Other Important Matters.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Real Estate Board of the city of Louisville convened at the office of Gresham, Essington & Co., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Monday night.

The meeting was called to order by the President. There was a large attendance by the members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following written address by the President of the Board (Mr. Chas. Southwick) was read and unanimously approved:

Gentlemen of the Real Estate Board:

We have met here to-night to transact business of great importance, not only to ourselves, but to our patrons and the city of Louisville. If I understand the object of this organization rightly, it is not a mere matter of commission or of self, as would be naturally inferred by the remarks of some of the members of this Board at our first meeting, but an organization which has for its object the mutual benefit of all parties concerned, an organization established for the purpose of drafting a constitution and by-laws that will protect not only the members of this Board, but the property owner from the numerous disreputable and irresponsible "street brokers," and at the same time give honor and credit to the profession. You are all well aware of the stigma now attached to real estate brokers as a class—that of being "sharpers" and "swindlers;" and so long as we submit to and countenance the action of this class of agents, just so long will this stigma remain; and with these facts prominently before us, our first object should be to obtain a position that will at once distinguish us from them, and by our action command the respect and patronage of the community at large. In order to gain that position, I would suggest that great care be exercised in the drafting of our constitution and by-laws, particularly that portion relating to the receipt and disposal of property. Let these be short and explicit, and drawn so as to meet with universal approval from those who are or may be directly interested.

These I consider two points essential to our success, and, when made, will bring to us the respect and confidence of the entire community. There too, and not till then, will the members of this board begin to reap a proper reward for their labor. The question is asked how is this to be done? The first through the wisdom and good judgment of the members of this board alone, and the other, the greatest obstacle of all, can be entirely removed with a little assistance from our city fathers. There can be and must be laws passed that will entirely remove these disreputable street-brokers who have so long thwarted the confidence of property-owners to "agents" and who have so long succeeded in robbing us of our hard-earned honors and kept us upon a level with themselves.

In conclusion I would say that as regards the rates of commission to be adopted by this board, that although I am a strong advocate of big fees, I doubt very much the propriety of advancing them too much at this time.

"Haste is a poor apology; take time and do your work well," is an old and very true saying, and would be very applicable on this question of commission.

Of the ultimate success of this organization I have no fears, and am satisfied that with patience, energy and perseverance, we shall soon take position in the foremost ranks with similar professions, commanding the respect and attention from the public we so justly merit.

A communication from Judge R. H. Gresham was read, and on motion the suggestions were concurred in.

The committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and affix rates of commission, reported unanimously that they had attended to their duty so far as preparing rates of commission for the consideration of the board. The report on the rates of commissions to be charged, after some amendments, was adopted.

There was much debate on the subject of auction sales, and finally that portion of the report of the committee was deferred until next Thursday night. The committee was granted further time to draft constitution and by-laws.

On motion Mr. Chas. Southwick and Judge Gresham were added to said committee; and they were instructed to get all the information they could from similar organizations in St. Louis, Chicago and other cities, and to proceed as fast as possible to prepare a proper constitution and by-laws.

On motion a committee of two for the Eastern and two for the Western division of the city was appointed to visit each and all of the real estate agents and auctioneers in this city and try to get their signatures and indorsement to the rates we have fixed, to be reported at our next meeting.

Messrs. Buckel and Ferguson were appointed to canvass the Western Division, Messrs. Kutzlen and Pope the Eastern Division of this city, and to report on next Thursday night.

On motion the Board passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Gresham, Essington, & Co. for the use of their office.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on next Thursday night, at the office of Gresham, Essington & Co., 74 West Main street, at 7½ o'clock.

H. H. ESSINGTON, Secretary.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Concerning the Marking and Branding of Packages Containing Distilled Spirits.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1868.

The attention of all officers of internal revenue is called to the regulations in relation to the marking and branding of casks or packages of distilled spirits, a strict compliance with which is enjoined upon all officers, and especially gaugers.

Complaints are made that there is great lack of uniformity among the gaugers in carrying out the regulations, and it is charged that, in some districts, the regulations are persistently and deliberately disregarded. There is no difficulty in understanding the regulations, and all officers are notified that they must be strictly complied with.

It is also reported that the stamps for distilled spirits are in many instances negligently and insecurely attached. This is almost entirely the result of carelessness on the part of the gauger and those who are affixing the stamp.

Care must be taken to attach the stamps securely and smoothly to a clean surface, and the ganger must take time to do so. After it is so affixed it should be canceled as prescribed, and then covered with the transparent varnish. This is a matter for which the gauger will be held responsible, and a desire to do the greatest amount of work in the shortest space of time will not be accepted as an excuse for a failure to do the work well.

Collectors and other seizing officers are instructed to detain or seize any and all casks or packages of spirits gauged after the receipt of these instructions, which are not marked and branded as required by the instructions series 4, No. 7, and the supplement thereto, and forthwith report the facts to this office. The owner of the spirits will hold it for his interest to insist that the ganger does his work correctly.

Any neglect to mark and brand spirits as required by the regulations, or any case of negligence or carelessness in attaching the stamps should be at once reported to this office, that the proper steps may be taken for the dismissal of the officer so doing, and collectors will also be justified in declining to assign any ganger to duty who shall be found guilty of such negligence, carelessness or disregard of the regulations.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

GRANT AT WEST POINT.

His Arrival on His Old Stamping Ground.

[From the N. Y. World, 15th.]

On arriving at Garrison's, opposite West Point, the train was deserted by all the people, men and women, who crowded out to get a look at Grant, and those who did not leave the car were seen protruding their necks and half their bodies from the cars. At Garrison's Major General Quincy A. Gillmore met the General and shook hands with him and Mrs. Grant. The little ferry boat then took the party across the Hudson to West Point, where were a number of persons, among others General Pitcher, United States Army Superintendent of West Point, Colonel Black, commandant of the corps of Cadets, and Major Boynton, Adjutant of the Post. General Grant shook hands with each officer as he came up in the most business-like manner:

"How are you, Pitcher?"

"How are you, Black?"

"Ah! Boynton—glad to see you."

And that was all that was exchanged between the soldiers, who took off their hats and bowed to Mrs. Grant. General Grant and his wife got into one carriage, General Dent and Mrs. Grant's servant, a pretty black-eyed girl, in another, and they were all conveyed to the Academy on the hill. As the boat touched the dock, thirteen guns were belched forth from Battery Knox, making the hills and valleys to echo with reverberations. There was no reception, no fuss, no formula or parade, and not a soldier could be seen. Young Mr. Grant, or "Fred," as he is called here, got a short furlough to welcome his father and mother. He is a fair, fresh-skinned boy, with bluish gray eyes, rather chubby in appearance, and is not by any means, in the opinion of the students, the brightest boy in his studies. Still he has got that bony, massive head and manner of looking steadfastly, like his father, at matters and things, which has made the latter famous.

General Grant and his lady are stopping at the residence of General Pitcher, and will remain there until Monday morning. General Grant dined to-day at the residence of Mr. Gouverneur Kemble, at Cold Spring, on the other side of the Hudson.

The cadets stare in silent awe at him, most fortunate of Generals, as he silently moves and strolls about the grounds, and they present arms in a highly respectful manner whenever he comes within a stone's throw of their vicinity. There was a dress parade as usual this evening, and with the fine band bursting forth in strains that rent the blue dark hills, the scene was really beautiful to behold.

CAUGHT.

One of the Alton Bank Robbers Arrested—His Confession.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 16th.]

Marshal Keck, of Kansas City, and detective Wright reached Alton with their prisoners, St. Clair and Kelley, on Saturday evening, lodging them in jail without trouble, although St. Clair himself was much exercised for fear Judge Lynch would get hold of him. It is not claimed that Kelly had a hand in the bank robbery and the murder of the private watchman, but he is known to have been cognizant of the circumstances, and it was surmised either a confederate or a friend of the parties implicated, consequently his arrest.

St. Clair made a confession after his arrival in Alton, to the effect that four men were engaged in the robbery, two were at work inside the bank proper, on the safe, while one was standing guard, or watching outside, the private watchman came along, and a struggle ensued, during which he was shot. St. Clair asserts that Bill Ayres fired the fatal shot, that the watchman not appeared on the scene, in a few minutes the safe would have been opened and all its valuable contents secured; they had done such jobs before, and knew how to go to work. As already known, the four only secured some $800 in stamps and nickels, before making their escape. From Alton they came down the river in a skiff to St. Louis, and from thence proceeded to Kansas City, where they had a "job already put up," but they were afraid to attempt it at once, and the arrest of St. Clair cut short his career in the inglorious line. From Kansas City the quartette were to have gone to Atlanta, Ga., where another "job" awaited their execution.

On Saturday, as stated in our Alton letter, St. Clair was arraigned for preliminary examination, but entered a waiver, while, virtually in this instance, a plea of guilty. As a participant in the burglary, but, as stated, he stoutly denies any hand in the murder.

The man Kelly was held as a witness in the sum of $2,000, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

Marshal Keck received a receipt from the Mayor of Alton to the effect that he had delivered to the authorities St. Clair known to be and properly identified as one of the men wanted and for whom the $1,000 reward was offered; but the reward was not paid, though it probably will be. As he has spent considerable time and money in the affair it would certainly be an act of injustice not to pay him the promised reward.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY.

Dreadful Accident by the Collision of Two Ferryboats at New York.

[From the New York World, 15th.]

Yesterday morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, the Hamilton, one of the Union Ferry Company's boats, left the slip at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn, with a heavy load of passengers. She was somewhat delayed on starting, owing to a tug-boat having a heavy tow passing the mouth of the slip as the bell rang to cast loose. This delay enabled a large number of passengers to get on board, but the boat finally got out into the stream, being nearly five minutes behind time. Without let or hindrance she crossed the river, but on nearing the mouth of the slip on the New York side a propeller passing in front obliged her to back. Her course was consequently slightly altered, and she entered the slip from the lower side. The flood tide, which was running very strong at the time, caught her stern, and swinging her round, brought her forward end in contact with the Union, which was lying in the slip ready to start. The crash was fearful, and the passengers in both boats were for the moment panic-stricken. The time at which the accident occurred was one when the ferry-boats are more than usually crowded, and working men, girls and boys, having but a few minutes to spare to reach their several places of work, largely crowded forward. The consequence was that the rush forward caused that part of the boat to sink some fifteen inches deeper than the after part, and as the two boats collided the Hamilton ran under the guards of the Union. The concussion in itself was sufficient to throw everybody off their feet, but as the Hamilton still kept on entering the slip the side rails, hood and a portion of the ladies' cabin were carried away, and many people were injured by the crashing timbers, by splinters, and by being unable to move out of the way, owing to the immense crush of passengers on all sides.

Women screamed and fainted; then, thoughtful only of themselves, crowded the weaker ones over to the side where the only danger existed, and all were thrown helplessly to meet the crashing timbers as the boats ground and tore against each other. A boy who was sitting on the rail with his feet locked in the slats beneath was caught before he had time to move; his feet were torn off, and then being dragged down between the two boats was crushed and mangled until almost all form of humanity was obliterated from his bleeding person. Several young girls on their way to a dreary, toilsome labor, were caught in the jam of the boats, and being unable to escape met with severe accidents, which, although they may not cripple them permanently, will yet so far incapacitate them from work, that for weeks they will be unable to pursue such avocation as they have been compelled to follow in order to provide themselves with ordinary daily sustenance. Married women and widows, going over to work so that they might be enabled to provide for their young offspring, found themselves, without the hope or power of relief, struck down, mangled and bruised, beyond all possibility of personal assistance or rescue.

The scene on board the Hamilton was one which would be difficult to imagine, impossible to describe. Men and women, boys and girls, apparently bereft of reason, rolled and tossed about in the very agony of fear. The officers of the boat very praiseworthily did all in their power to acquaint the passengers of the impending danger, as they saw the collision was inevitable; but no sooner did the accident occur than all was confusion, and no amount of persuasion or force that could, under the circumstances, have been brought to bear, would have been sufficient to quell the tumult or allay the panic which seized upon all.

SCENES ON THE BRIDGE.

From the first moment of the two boats coming in collision until they separated, but a very brief space of time was occupied, yet sufficient to cause a large crowd of persons to gather on the bridge, each frantically questioning the other as to what had occurred, before even those who were hurt knew exactly what had happened, or what injuries they had received. As the Hamilton was made fast to the bridge an eager crowd rushed on deck ready and anxious to render every assistance in their power. The wounded in body were carried off, while the fainting and panic-stricken were taken care of, and the arrival of a body of police did much toward restoring order. The body of the unfortunate boy who was killed was at once removed to the engine-house at the ferry; several of the more seriously injured were placed in carriages and conveyed to the hospitals, the less dangerously wounded were taken home, while those who had suffered from nothing but temporary fright went about their business and, as they went, circulated such reports that in an incredibly short space of time hundreds of people flocked to the ferry house, incoherently questioning every one if any of their particular friends were among the injured. As soon as the officers of the ferry house could attend to any matters less immediate than the proper care of the injured, the coroner was notified of the fatal accident, a full list of the wounded was made out, and the Hamilton was sent off to the repair dock. The injury to the Union was so slight that in less than half an hour she was plying again between New York and Brooklyn.

At the time of the collision the Hamilton was being steered by Mr. A. White, who has been in the employ of the ferry company as deck hand for about four years, and for more than two years has been practising as pilot. He was esteemed by the Superintendent of pilots as a safe, careful and efficient man, but has never yet had sole charge of a boat. When the accident occurred the pilot of the boat, Mr. Albertson, was in the pilot-house overlooking Mr. White, and gives the following statement of the affair:

I have been employed by the Union Ferry Company eighteen years, and have been steering ferry-boats for sixteen and a half years; I have had one or two accidents before, but none resulting in loss of life or serious bodily injury; the accidents which have occurred to boats under my charge were simply the breaking of stanchions, &c.; the report that I signalled the engineer to reverse the engine, but that he was unable to do so, as the engine was on the center, is incorrect; the propeller, the name of which I do not know, was the one to blame for the accident; as far as the wheels were concerned, it was impossible; the propeller was going at a rapid rate, and I was compelled to back her stern-line and swung round with an ebb tide, covering my slip; I was eating my breakfast in the pilot house, and the wheelsman, Mr. White, pursued the usual course with the tide in going between the propeller and the bulkhead; the rate at which we were going, and the small tide, caused us into the Union's pier before we had time to reverse the engine and back.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS.

Wm. White, pilot of the Union, states:

My boat was lying in the lower slip, New York side, ready to go out, when the Hamilton came in and ran under the bow; the Union was not particularly hurt; I immediately went down from the pilot-house to give what assistance I could, and found the deck hands already there giving help.

Mr. Wm. H. Delaney, of 147 High street, passenger on the Hamilton, says:

I was on board the Hamilton, which left the Brooklyn slip for New York about half past 7; I stood outside of the cabin in the after part of the boat, which was heavily laden with passengers and with wagons going over to market; there was a strong ebb-tide running; as we approached the New York slip I heard the pilot's bell ring to slacken the speed of the boat; the sound of the pressure of the steam was then different to what it was before; the next thing that showed me there was something wrong was a crash on the side of the Hamilton which had come into collision with the boat—the Union—lying in the lower slip; there was a good deal of screaming and crying, so much so that I thought the boat was sinking; the bow of the Hamilton was now under the stern of the boat in the slip, the passengers on the fore part of the Hamilton, crowding to the after part of that boat, very much weighed it down until the guards were level with the water; the pilot appeared to have control of the Hamilton, for he backed her out without much trouble.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

George Brener, aged 15 years. Residence corner of Fifteenth street and Tenth avenue, Brooklyn—killed.

Geo. Devoe, No. 316 Tillary street, Brooklyn—badly hurt in the back.

Mrs. Hart, 127 Plymouth street, Brooklyn—feet cut off.

Mr. Morrow, No. 237 Atlantic street, Brooklyn—slightly.

Margaret Mullin, East New York—seriously bruised.

John Thompson, No. 3 Navy street, Brooklyn—dangerously hurt; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Julia Darby, a young girl, thigh broken—not expected to recover; taken to the Hospital.

Alfred Hart, son of Mrs. Hart, feet and legs badly crushed.

Ellen Compton, slightly; taken to her home, No. 1 Lawrence street, Brooklyn.

Frances M. Scannell, Kent avenue, Brooklyn, foot crushed; not likely to recover.

Catharine Farrell, 112 Navy street, Brooklyn, slightly injured.

Wm. Cunningham, No. 716 Portland avenue; taken home; slightly injured.

Mrs. Sattrican, No. 113 Bridge street, Brooklyn; slightly injured.

Wm. Breez, injured in the legs; taken to the hospital in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Asseraer; slightly injured.

Sarah Clark, girl, Pearl street, Brooklyn; seriously injured in the back.

Lizzie Clark, girl, Pearl street, Brooklyn; seriously hurt in the feet and legs.

Catherine Moritz, No. 28 Front street, Brooklyn; slightly injured.

Julia Mahan, No. 22 Hudson avenue; slightly injured.

Mrs. Quimby, No. 92 Cranberry street, Brooklyn; slightly injured.

Mrs. Grinloch; slightly injured.

Mary Fagan, Franklin Place, Brooklyn; slightly injured.

Dr. J. G. Johnson, surgeon to the Union Ferry company, and Dr. James L. Farley, were, without loss of time, dispatched by the company to attend to the wounded, and they report that most of the cases are merely flesh wounds and bruises, though two are so dangerously injured that they may not recover, and five are so seriously hurt that some weeks will elapse before they will be able to be out again.

THE INQUEST.

At 11 in the morning, Coroner Keon having been notified of the sad occurrence, proceeded to impanel the following gentlemen as jurors:

Charles Tinker, 1st Front street.
Joseph Merriman, 13 Front street.
Joseph F. Knapp, 191 Front street.
Joseph S. Peacock, 1st Front street.
G. Harris, 136 Front street.
H. Harris, Is Fulton street.
H. M. Hawthorn, 1 Front street.
Charles S. Hust, Fulton Market.

They then went and viewed the body, after which they adjourned the inquest till this morning at 11, at the Second Precinct station house, Beekman street, the coroner giving the usual certificate to the undertaker to enable him to remove the body. The funeral took place in the afternoon. The coroner does not intend to go minutely into the examination of witnesses this morning, his intention being to summon one or two of those passengers who witnessed the collision, just to establish the facts relating to that particular part of the affair, and then adjourn for a day or so to obtain experts and other material evidence. Albertson and White, who were arrested to await the action of the coroner's jury, were bailed in the sum of $5,000 each by C. P. Smith, managing director of the company.

The deputy coroner, Dr. Wooster Beach gives the following medical or technical description of the injuries which resulted in the death of the young lad Brewer: Several bruises on the body, extensive lacerations of the tissues of the right leg, and fracture of the skull, producing instantaneous death." This, however, gives but a faint impression of the terrible spectacle which the poor boy presented. His head was nearly severed, one of his legs cut completely off, and his body generally mangled and torn in a fearful manner. His mother having learned of the sad occurrence, came over about 11 o'clock and rushed toward her little boy, who had left her in the morning full of youthful vivacity and joyousness. When she saw his crushed and bleeding form she fell to the ground, fainting away. When the poor woman had been brought to consciousness by the assistance of her friends and again looked upon her child, the most heart-rending shrieks escaped her pallid lips. She had at last to be forced away from the corpse. Young Brewer's father and a brother of about sixteen years of age, were on board, but happily escaped any serious injury. The father says that the deceased, though an American, and only fifteen years of age, could speak French and German fluently.

To show how excitement will make a man oblivious of his injuries, we may relate a circumstance which came under our notice. One who had been a passenger on the ill-fated boat was proceeding up the street in a very agitated manner, when a friend, seeing his clothes torn and knowing that he had occupied an exposed position, asked him if he was not hurt. "No," replied the man, "not that I know of, except a slight numbness in my right foot." He was then induced to take off his boot, when nearly half of his foot came off with it. His boot was filled with blood. His injuries were attended to and he was taken to the hospital.

CARD FROM THE COMPANY.

UNION FERRY OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

An accident occurred this morning about 7:50 o'clock, at the Fulton Ferry slip, New York side, by the boat Hamilton running under the guard of the Union, carrying away the knighthead, rail and hood of the Hamilton. Persons were injured by the falling of the wood and materials of the hood. No injury to the Union but the breaking of the ladder chain. A boy named Brewer, living at Fifteenth street Gowanus, was killed. Mr. George Devoe was badly hurt and taken to the city hospital.

Julia Darby, Franklin avenue, had a hip dislocated; about twenty others injured more or less, most of them slightly.

The pilot of the Hamilton was Albertson, an old and experienced pilot.

All those injured have been sent to their homes by the company, except those who went by themselves, and Drs. Johnson and Farley have been directed to look after and attend those requiring surgical aid.

Information has been given to the reporters of the papers as far as ascertained by the company. When the correct cause and facts can be ascertained, they shall be given to the public.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMPANY.

RITUALISM IN MEMPHIS.

Dr. Rogers Goes Over Bag and Baggage to the Church of Rome.

[From the Avalanche, 16th.]

Ritualism, which after struggling for a long time, amid violence and even bloodshed, against the established services of the Church of England, in that country, and which at last obtained a foothold there, too strong to be crushed out by the thunders of the Anglican bishops, and crossed the Atlantic and domiciled itself in New York, burst upon Memphis some six weeks ago, with an eclat seldom accorded to any movement, religious or secular. It was introduced by a man who had from early boyhood been identified with Memphis and with the Episcopal church of the Southwest—the Rev Dr. Rogers—a man of whom all that knew him knew that he had devoted himself solely to the service of His Maker, and that every act of his was to the furtherance of what he believed to be the interest of Christ's church upon earth. The consequence was an immense attendance at his church (one improvised for the occasion, at Greenlaw Opera House, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary). Of course, many attended there out of curiosity, but members went there to hear the elucidation of matters of faith which had perplexed them with doubts. Each subsequent Sunday increased the throng of those who visited his church, and the clergy and faithful laity became alarmed at the progress of the new faith which he had introduced. The Bishop of the Diocese meanwhile took the matter in hand, and forbade Dr. Rogers to pursue the course which he had marked out for himself, and Dr. Rogers refused to obey the injunction. Our readers have been made aware of and kept posted in the controversy which ensued, and how at the late Ecclesiastical Council of the Episcopal Church the matter was left to the Bishop of each diocese to decide. As soon as Dr. Rogers learned this decision, he made up his mind to leave the church which forbade him the exercise of those rites which he deemed due to the mysterious Being whom we worship, and went to that church which his conscience told him was right and true. He accordingly announced in the Appeal that he had renounced the Episcopal Church and had embraced the Catholic faith. Of course, this took the community at large by surprise, but those who knew him best were prepared for the change. Speculation was rife, immediately, as to his probable future course, and whether he would attempt to perform service at his church on the ensuing Sunday, and yesterday an immense crowd assembled at the Greenlaw Opera House to solve their doubts and hear his farewell discourse.

The want of space forbids us giving anything like a report of his farewell address. The chancel remained as we last described it. The altar, flowers, cross, and the background of woodland were all there, but the candles were not lit, and a row of chairs had been moved across the front of the stage. The curtain was rolled up half way, and the whole stage wore a desolate and sorrowful aspect. The little acolytes were gone, and only the lectern remained as it originally was. At about quarter past eleven Dr. Rogers came before the audience in plain dress and addressed them.

After adverting to the peculiar circumstances under which he came before them, he proceeded to one of the most eloquent and powerful discourses that we have ever listened to. He divided his address into five headings—the first being the authority upon which all Christian faith and belief rests; the second, the Catholic principles, and whether the Scriptures, or Church authority is to decide. The third was the infallibility of the Church while united. Dr. Rogers maintained that while the Church was united—during the first eight hundred years of its existence—it was infallible; but since divisions came, and it ceased to be united, it has not, or rather could not, have been infallible. The fourth point taken was the condition of the Church during the past thousand years, and the condition of the Church universal at the present day.

The fifth and last was the question, "What does the Church rest in?" and this he handled in a manner that showed that he was not an enthusiast, or the convert of an hour, but a deep, clear reasoner, and that he had studied the subject of which he spoke well and thoroughly. He said that the church did not rest upon the Bible, but the Bible upon the church, it—the Bible, meaning the New Testament, having been written and compiled after the church was established. We have not the space to follow him through the course of argument proving this, but it was most convincing, and made a marked effect upon the congregation. During the course of his address flashes of eloquence lit up the otherwise argumentative oration, and when he came to the close—the bidding farewell to the flock that had followed his lead, many of whom he had baptised as children, and who had grown up under his very eye, and all of whom had known him for a quarter of a century, in his struggles with the world and against it—the scene was truly affecting. There was scarcely a dry eye in the house. Dr. Rogers, in conclusion, said that he had considered and weighed the question well, and had determined that it was not for him to withstand the edicts of those who, rightfully or wrongfully, are the leaders of a branch of the church to which he held allegiance. Believing that the doctrines of the Church of Rome were right, he would go to them, and he implored all those who were, like himself, in the awful state of doubt, to make up their minds either not to resist or to go with him.

At the conclusion there was not a dry eye in the house, and we understand that many of those who thus far have followed the fortunes of Dr. Rogers have determined to go with him into the bosom of the Church of Rome.

SCANDALOUS.

The Engelke-Brant Affair in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 16.]

The publication of the facts which gave rise to the suit recently brought by Mrs. Barnett H. Engelke against her father, Henry B. Brant, for $10,000 damages, for alleged inhuman treatment, created a profound sensation in fashionable circles. "Did you ever?" exclaimed Mrs. Grundy. "No, I never did!" responded Mrs. Gossip, and the story went round from tea-table to tea-table as a choice bit of scandal, sweet enough to be taken without sugar.

It is not our business or desire to furnish food for the scandal-mongers, but when a case of interest comes into court, we are bound, as chroniclers of passing events, to inform our readers of the facts.

Mr. Brant, as is well known, is a man of fortune, with an income of over $50,000 a year, derived from rents of city property, in which he holds a life interest by virtue of the will of his father, the late Colonel Joshua B. Brant. At his death, his children will come into possession of this property, and Mrs. Engelke may well be regarded as an heiress.

In his younger days Mr. Brant was what people called a "wild young man," but he is now some forty-five years of age, and has settled down into the dignified position of a wealthy citizen. He was once mayor of the city of Booneville, where he was held in high esteem.

In June last Mrs. Brant sent her daughter Bettie to Booneville, probably to separate her from her lover, Major Engelke, a great dash in social business circles, who was something of a "lady killer." The careful parent, however, was deceived, for very few people for soon after Miss Bettie had been placed on a steamer at the landing to convey her to Booneville, the gallant Major boarded the vessel with a clergyman, and in a few minutes the couple were united in the holy bonds. They returned to Booneville and the parents of the bride did not learn of the marriage for several weeks.

It appears that the Engelkes never lived at Brant's house, but on returning to the city boarded for some time with Major Jones and afterward with Mrs. Dean. The Major was never forgiven for stealing the fair daughter, but she frequently visited her parents at their house.

A few days ago Mrs. Engelke was sent for at Mr. Brant's, and on arriving was introduced by her father to a very handsome lady under the name of "Mrs. Engelke." Our informant states that Mrs. E. replied, "You mean Miss Alexander," whereupon her father slapped her. We are assured that he did not knock her down or treat her in an inhuman manner, as alleged, but this remains to be shown on the trial.

The lady introduced as Miss Alexander was a beautiful and accomplished lady daughter of a Judge in New York. She had once held the position of wife of Major Engelke, but had been divorced in March last by a decree of Judge Rombauer of our Circuit Court. The object of her visit to the city is to have the decree set aside, as she alleges she was taken by surprise, and knew nothing of the proceedings until the decree was issued.

GRANT IN NEW YORK.

The Metropolitan "Jenkinses" Chronicle his Movements.

[From the N. Y. World, Nov. 16th.]

The General commanding the armies of the United States arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington, at an hour when the cocks had just ceased crowing, the air being bitter and chill, as it always is at 7 o'clock of a November morning.

General Grant was accompanied by Mrs. General Grant in a plain traveling dress, with General Adam Badeau, and General Dent, brother-in-law of General Grant. The two last named gentlemen were attired in the uniform of general officers of the United States army. General Grant wore the plain civilian's dress, and had no ornament whatever marking his high rank.

Owing to the secrecy of the last flank movement of General Grant, not a solitary person was present at the New York Jersey City of the ferry to cheer or welcome the General.

Arrived at the Metropolitan, the American standard was hoisted on both ends of the hotel, and the distinguished party were shown to a magnificent suite of rooms, fronting on Lafayette place, room 114, a sumptuous and elegant parlor and bedrooms, handsomely furnished. Gen. Badeau—in one of these—and General Dent and in another, very modestly but comfortably fitted up.

It is only justice to say that General Grant did not seek any ostentatious or display and kept to his room as closely as possible. In the forenoon, while down below in the reading room hundreds of enthusiastic people were drinking his health in copious draughts of Bourbon, beer, and Jamaica. It was a curious fact that the waiters in the terrible excitement of the moment broke several plates and dishes in their vain endeavor to keep a restoring upon themselves.

GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF.

General Badeau is a medium-sized gentleman, with a fresh Anglo-Saxon face, close trimmed whiskers blue eyes, an excellent set of teeth, and an irreproachable manner of dressing. General Badeau is a very marked, plain-spoken gentleman, and quite social in his manner.

General Dent is rather reserved in his manner, and wears the clothes befitting a retired clergyman or half-pay surgeon. His features are prominent, and he is easy noticeable in a crowd by his deportment.

IN THE CORRIDOR.

During the forenoon the corridors of the Metropolitan Hotel were crowded, and the ladies seemed particularly anxious to get a sight of the Hero of Appomattox Court house.

Seeing that General Grant was determined to avoid all observation, our reporter felt that it was his duty to obtain information of his whereabouts from the attaches of the hotel.

A very aristocratic man and brother of the colored persuasion had been promenading up and down the main corridor, with port and bearing erect. Him we attacked by the flank, and asked gently of the movements of the general.

"Sar," said he, "I dunno much about General Grant; but he had a very beautiful breakfast. I don't think he likes ham and eggs. But he is very fond of a nice little bit of broiled chicken. I likes broiled chicken myself. It's very nice with cranberry sauce. Mrs. Grant is a going out shopping. I spect she is getting ready to de White House, kase she de house got to have new carpets dere. De Brussels is a worn out by dis time. I been sure myself, and I tell you, some den West ern Congressmen do wear out de carpets with dose lubly shoes of dere. Fact and no mistake, massa."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

After breakfast, when General Grant had leisure to smoke a good Partagas cigar, scores of the people left their cards. One modest Yankee had a great desire to show the General a new patent velocipede, but he was restrained by force. Another individual felt that it was his duty, as a man, a brother, and an American, to bore the General with a prospect of his cough lozenges, good for any sore throat or influenza. A Cuban filibuster colonel wanted the assistance of General Grant to invade Cuba, and only wanted the loan of a regiment of infantry; with this regiment he was quite sure that he could lick the Spaniards off the face of the earth.

But there were other visitors who called, out of good will, courtesy or subordination.

First came grim, tall, old Major General Heintzelman, who had seen the smoke of a good many fights.

"How do you do, General Grant?" said Heintzelman.

"I feel pretty well, thank you, General Heintzelman," said General Grant.

Then came General Irwin McDowell, who commanded the national army at the first Bull Run battle. The two officers shook hands heartily, and General McDowell gave way to little Dan. Butterfield, with his handsome black moustache, whom Grant first met, if we are not mistaken, in the West, and whom he had promoted to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps. Then there was another shake hands all around. Then followed that gallant artillery officer, General Doubleday, who shook hands with Grant, as if he was behind a battery of six guns. And also came General H. D. Walden, an old Fourteenth Infantryman, who is known for his gallantry in the army, and the nicely-dressed balls and receptions that he has given at Governor's Island. Then came the petite Judge Hilton, smiling like a basket of chips on his good-natured face, and his big diamond left bower, Edward Pierrepont, with a most beautiful shirt bosom—a shirt bosom that far outrivalled anything that Mr. Pierrepont had ever done before in that line. And last, but not least, came Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great merchant prince, the master of millions, to greet the man of armies and victories.

A RIDE IN THE PARK.

During the afternoon Mr. Robert Bonner, the proprietor of the New York Ledger, between whom and General Grant there is a community of sentiment on the subject of fine-blooded horses, called and had an interview of a few moments with General Grant. The result of this sociable interview was that General Grant accepted the invitation of Mr. Bonner to take a ride behind "Pocahontas" and mate in Central Park. The team being ready, General Grant jumped up along with Mr. Bonner, and away the magnificent horses sped up Broadway, attracting crowds of idlers, who looked at the plain-looking little man and never dreamed that he had captured Vicksburg and flanked Richmond after many a bloody day's fighting. Riding up Fifth avenue, Gen. Grant paid great attention in his quiet, still manner to all the new buildings and objects of interest on the route. Particularly, Gen. Grant took notice of the solid and substantial brown stone front of the Manhattan Club-house, of the ornate architecture of the Temple Emanuel, and of the singular looking wall and iron chain that crowns the entrance to the Park. Of course, Mr. Bonner gratified General Grant by passing everything in the way of horseflesh going to and coming from the Park, and toward dusk they arrived at the Metropolitan with most excellent appetites.

GENERAL GRANT BUYS AN OVERCOAT.

General Grant on arriving in New York, it seems, felt a little chilled, and very thoughtfully the notion came into his head that it would be wise to purchase an overcoat. He paid a visit to Devlin's and purchased a black broadcloth sack over coat for $60, which, when tried on, fitted him like a lemon. Everybody, including General Dent, was pleased with his overcoat, and General Grant with his overcoat looked more like a Jersey farmer than the Chief of the United States armies.

GEN. GRANT DINES.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a dinner was served privately to Gen. and Mrs. Grant Gen. Badeau and Gen. Dent, in his private room. The two latter gentlemen are part of the military family of Gen. Grant. The dinner was quite a sociable reunion, and the waiters had much buckshish.

GEN. GRANT AT DUMPTY DUMPTY.

At 7:20 o'clock Gen. Grant, in his new overcoat and a hat, which he bought in Washington, appeared on the lower steps of the main stairs of the Metropolitan, accompanied by Generals Badeau and Dent, both in mufti, bound for the Olympic Theater to witness the classic spectacle of "Humpty Dumpty."

GEN. GRANT IN THE BOX.

Mr. Tayleure had provided an elegantly fitted up proscenium box for the use of Gen. Grant and suite. The two staff officers sat back concealed by the curtain, while Gen. Grant sat in front, directly under two enormous yellow silk tassels that almost hid his face. On entering the theater the orchestra played "Hail to the Chief!" the audience rose and then it be remembered that this was a thoroughly Democratic audience, applauded heartily.

During the performance Gen. Grant seemed much interested.

MRS. GRANT AT NIBLO'S.

Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Mr. A. T. Stewart and his lady and Gen. W. W. Leland, visited Niblo's and witnessed the performance of "Cendrille." We left Gen. Grant at 12 o'clock last evening, eating an oyster stew, and at the Metropolitan Hotel. This morning he will take the train for West Point, to visit his son Fred, who is a cadet there, and will return on Monday. He will also stop at Mr. Leland's house, in Westchester county, on his return, but will not be present at the dinner to Mr. Evarts, in this city on Tuesday.

INTERNATIONAL.

Claims of British Subjects on the Government of the United States for Loss of Property Destroyed by the Confederate Army.

[From the Atlanta Constitution, 11th.]

Messrs. A. D. & E. M. Kelly, subjects of Great Britain, resident in the State of Georgia, during the late war, suffered heavy losses at the hands of the Confederate army, and they now apply through their attorney-at-law, Arnold & Rawlyle, to the Hon. Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, to have their claims enforced against the United States, in connection with the adjustment of the Alabama claims. To which application the British Minister has made the following reply, which may be of interest to persons situated as the Messrs. Kelly were. It will:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the [illegible] I have to state that it is proposed that any arrangement should be made between the Government of the United States and of her Majesty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, [illegible] the [illegible] to this country, [illegible] a commission, [illegible] for the [illegible] claims of the [illegible], whether such claims as that of Messrs. Kelly will be admitted by the commission it is impossible for me to say. I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

[illegible]

☞ A London letter says: The Rev. Henry John Pye, Rector of Clifton Campville, Staffordshire, and Prebendary of Hansacre, in Litchfield Cathedral, whose livings are worth £350 a year, has, with his wife (who is the only daughter of the Bishop of Oxford, gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop has been plunged into great grief by the step thus taken by his daughter and son-in-law.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 18th day of November, A. D. 186[illegible], a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of S. D. TYLER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before JOHN H. WARD, Register, on the [illegible] day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JONAS SEIVER, in the county of [illegible], and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before JAMES M. FISHER, Register on the [illegible] day of November, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—[illegible] District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy.—[illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAX COHN, [illegible] W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVI [illegible] [illegible] W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAS. D. [illegible], of [illegible], in the county of Hancock, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Owensboro, Kentucky, before James Stuart, Register, on the [illegible] day of December, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 10th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN TIMMONS, of [illegible], in the county of Webster, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Owensboro, Kentucky, before James Stuart, Register on the [illegible] day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy.—[illegible] CHARLES F. [illegible], [illegible] discharge [illegible] day of November, [illegible] order of Court the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the [illegible] day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—At Winchester, Ky., [illegible] day of Nov., A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. S. [illegible] of [illegible], in the county of Fayette, and State of Ky., within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JNO. A. McKee, Bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of JNO. A. McKee, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Lebanon, Ky., on the 1st day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAS. M. FISHER, Register. ED. HILER, Assignee, Lebanon, Ky.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky.—In the matter of F. N. WOODRUFF, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why said bankrupt's interest in the stock, fixtures, and accounts of the firm of Woodruff, Baldwin & Montgomery should not be sold as prayed for in the petition filed in said office made. JNO. H. WARD, Register. [illegible], Assignee.

NOTICE.—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. F. [illegible], [illegible] for final discharge [illegible] 12th day of November, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the [illegible] day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOMAS M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of P. B. HICKS, of [illegible], in the county of McLean, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Owensboro, Ky., before James Stuart, Register, on the [illegible] day of December, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 16th day of Nov., A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. H. BARCLAY, of [illegible], in the county of Nelson and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 11 Center street, Louisville, Ky., before John H. Ward, Register, on the 21st day of November, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

NOTICE.—District of Kentucky.—In Bankruptcy. [illegible] for final discharge [illegible] of November, 1868. By order of Court the creditors of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Winchester, Ky., on the 23d day of December, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

NOTICE.—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy.—At Winchester, Ky., the [illegible] day of Oct., A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABRAHAM BARNETT, of Lexington, in the county of Nicholas, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. F. H. DUDLEY, Assignee.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] & Speed, against H. A. Smith, } In Chancery, No. 21,680.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 9 months, the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein, viz: A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake or stone, in the line of Cornelius H. [illegible] where his land joins Mrs. Jones and Jacob Hoomble, thence along said line of Jones and Hoke N. [illegible] deg. E. 84 [illegible] poles to a white oak, corner in the line of Moody and Hoke, thence with [illegible] poles to a stake in the line of George Potts and Hoke, thence W. [illegible] a stake in said Potts' line, [illegible] deg. E. [illegible] poles to a stake, corner to the line of said Potts and Hoke, thence S. [illegible] deg. E. 106 poles to a stake, corner to Hoomble and Hoke, thence N. 15½ deg. W. [illegible] poles along said Hoomble's line to the beginning.

The sale to be made on a credit to a note for $1,[illegible] given by H. A. Smith to C. & W. H. Hoke, dated May 1, 1868, due two years after date, and bearing interest from said date.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and to have the effect of a judgment.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

A. [illegible] against [illegible] wife. } In Chancery, No. [illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville on a credit of 6 months, the following property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, on the south side of Market street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extending back [illegible] feet to a [illegible] 20 feet wide, being the eastern half of lot No. 69 in Crosby's plan, and being the same [illegible] feet on the south side of Market, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and extending back southwardly 198 feet, more or less, being No. 28 in [illegible] above described as No. 69.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and to have the effect of a judgment. A lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

[illegible] against [illegible] } In Chancery, No. 2[illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

MONDAY, NOV. [illegible], 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 12 months, a house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southwest corner of Grayson and [illegible] streets, thence eastwardly with Grayson street [illegible], thence southwardly 120 feet to an alley, thence [illegible] to [illegible] street, thence [illegible] to the beginning, being [illegible] conveyed to [illegible] by John A. Dunlap [illegible] Book [illegible] page [illegible].

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and to have the effect of a judgment. A lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Depts.

Marshal's Sale.

W. [illegible] against [illegible] } In Chancery, No. [illegible].

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of [illegible] months, the following property, to satisfy the decree herein, [illegible].

[illegible] between [illegible].

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and to have the effect of a judgment.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD, Deputies.

TRUNK MANUFACTORY!

OF FRED. SCHAULIE,

176 Jefferson st., bet. Preston & Jackson,

Salesroom No. 61 north side West street, between Main and Market.

DEALERS are respectfully invited to call and examine my well selected stock of Trunks, Valises, &c., which I will sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the East or West, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere. FRED. SCHAULIE.

☞ I also have on hand about 50 doz. of horse collars which I will dispose of at low rates.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, '68.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	8:50 A M	9:00 A M
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A M	6:15 P M
Cave Orchard Express	1:20 P M	2:30 A M
Bardstown Accommodation	9:50 A M	5:30 P M

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	10:30 A M.	6:00 A M
Lexington	6:00 P M.	3:30 P M
Accommodation	9:30 A M.	4:15 P M

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.	
6:15 P M., except Sunday	8:00 A M	except Sunday
1:00 P M.	1:30 P M.	except Sat'd'y
5:15 P M., daily	9:00 P M.	daily
8:00 A M.		

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives				Closes	
A M	P M			A M	P M
8:00		Eastern Mail		12:00	1:00
8:00		St Louis Mail		12:00	1:00
4:00		Ind. & Chicago		12:00 M	12:00
4:00	1:00	Nash., Memphis & Southern Mails			12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex. & Way Mail			12:00
9:00		Louis. & Bards. via R. R.			2:45
	2:00	Louis. & Frankf'd via R. R.			11:00
6:00		Louisv. and Cin. Mail			12:00
6:00		Madison Mail		9:00	
	4:00	Louis. & Lexington Mail			8:00
	4:00	Shawneetown Stage			12:00
	4:00	Lex. Mail, WED AND SAT			12:00
	4:00	Taylorsville and Bloomfield stage			12:00
	7:00	Shelbyville Mail			12:00
4:00	7:00	Chic. & Atlanta Post. Car'g'e, comprising S., C., Ga., Ky., Miss. and La.			9:00

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The receipts of hogs at Covington during the past week amounted to 7,267 head.

The Newport News is the title of a handsome and readable paper just started at Newport, by Mr. Geo. A. Jones.

The city of Covington decided to purchase the gas-works in that city, on Monday, by a majority of 429.

The bridge over Licking River at Sherburne, has been completed, and is now ready for travel.

There was a rumor in Lexington on Monday that two negroes were hung by a mob near Danville a few nights since.

The residence of Mr. Robert Nichol, a mile west of Frankfort, on the Versailles road, was burned on Saturday night.

An old lady named Oxley had her shoulder broken in two places on Sunday by the falling of a stairway at the West House in Independence, Kenton county.

A freight train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad ran over and killed a pair of steers at Gaines's bridge, five miles west of Frankfort. The front truck of the engine and several timbers of the bridge were broken.

On Friday night, just before the steamer W. F. Curtis reached Maysville, a passenger named Nichols discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen. A negro cabin boy proved to be the thief, and the articles were recovered and the negro committed to jail at Maysville.

A singular accident occurred to Miss Clive, a member of the family of Mr. Wm. Southers, of Boone county, on last Thursday. The young lady, while taking a walk in the woods, happened to place her hand on a limb containing bees, when one of them alighted on her glove. She at once carried her hand to her mouth for the purpose of picking it off with her teeth, when something caused her to catch her breath suddenly, when the bee was drawn into the throat and lodged in the windpipe, where it has since remained, causing inflammation and great pain. All other means having failed, it has been resolved to resort to a surgical operation, which will be performed by Dr. Brasher, of Florence, assisted by several prominent physicians of Cincinnati.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The federal garrison has been removed from Augusta, Ga.

Paris, Tennessee, is to have a tournament on the 31st inst.

On Tuesday of last week a fire in Navasota, Texas, destroyed several large stores.

A new railroad from Americus to Hawkinsville, Ga., is proposed.

Col. Holland, a Savannah lawyer, has been employed to prosecute Governor Reid, of Florida.

The first ice of the season at Augusta, Ga., formed on Thursday last.

A nugget of gold weighing 299 pennyweights was found in White county, Georgia, recently.

The pretty girls of Bainbridge, Georgia, are laying off Yankee collars and wearing southern homespun.

The engineers who are to survey the track of the Norfolk & Great Western Railroad have commenced operations.

The levees of Terrebeaux, La., are being strengthened so as to withstand the floods of winter.

Col. Stephen Ferrell, one of the most gallant officers of the celebrated Texas Rangers, died at Lagrange, Texas, a few days ago.

Portsmouth, Va., claims the wickedest woman. She has been in jail for unbecoming conduct ninety-nine times during the present year.

Thomas J. Winston, an old and respectable citizen, died at his residence near Chambers, Ala., last week.

Gilbert Andersen, who is on trial at Columbus, Ga., for the murder of his wife, has been adjudged to be of sane mind.

Adolpha Smeie, a German, was arrested in Galveston, Texas, last Wednesday, charged with stealing $2,000 in gold from Brenham.

At a wedding in New Orleans recently a living cupid in the person of a child dressed in costume was a feature of the occasion.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Episcopal church was laid in Memphis on Sunday with appropriate ceremonies.

The Lewis and Sprague gold mines in northeastern Georgia are being reopened by a company of Northern capitalists. They anticipate rich reward for their labors.

Three lines of French and German steamers are now demonstrating the possibility of keeping up direct trade between New Orleans and Europe.

A few days ago Mr. Jas. Patterson, a worthy citizen of Alamance county, North Carolina while handling an old gun accidently shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound.

The annual session of the Alabama Baptist State Convention closed at Marion, Alabama, on the 9th inst. The next session will be held in Oxford, Ala., in November next.

John McGimley, of Wilmington, Delaware, was dangerously injured by a bundle of felloes, which were being lowered from a second story window, falling upon him.

James Jeter Phillips, under sentence of death at Richmond, Va., for the murder of his wife, has apparently become resigned to his fate and is now giving religious matters his serious attention.

A daughter of Mr. Wm. E. Sledd, a prominent and influential citizen of Bedford, Va., was so seriously injured by a fall from her horse, on the 9th inst., that her life is despaired of.

Mrs. Bedd, an estimable lady of Columbus, Georgia, was knocked down in the streets of that city a few days ago with a sling-shot, in the hands of a negro man, and robbed of her pocket-book.

It is proposed to form a new county from portions of Halifax and Martin counties, N. C. Application to the next legislature for the consideration of the general assembly. It is proposed to call the county thus formed Roanoke.

Col. D Wyatt Aiken of Abbeville county, South Carolina, who was arrested a short time ago and taken to Columbia, charged with being accessory to the murder of Shackleford, has been released on $5,000 bail.

The new State penitentiary of North Carolina will be located at Louisville, on Deep river, Chatham county. The building material is there abundant and an inexhaustible water power for machinery is at hand. Labor is plentiful, prison and abundant in provisions.

The planters of Lafourche Parish, La., complain of the appearance in the standing sugar cane of what they call the bore-worm. This insect bores into the sugar cane, causing it to soften below where it operates and materially injures the plant.

The meteoric display at Knoxville, Tenn., on Friday night, was very fine, and lasted from 10 o'clock until daylight. A number of negroes, and several white persons, thought the end of the world had come, and rushed out of their houses and fell on their knees to pray in the streets.

W. W. Richardson, of Coosa county, Ala., a Radical Justice of the Peace, hung himself on the 11th inst. He left a letter stating that one of the causes which led him to commit the act was remorse for the manner in which he had villified the white people of his neighborhood.

The planters in the vicinity of Eutaw, Ala., are suffering greatly from the depredations of loitering negroes. They go into the fields at night and carry off the corn and fodder, and consequently everything they can lay their hands on, from a pack of cards to a cow.

At Fayetteville, Texas, a few days ago, a singular phenomenon was seen in the heavens. The sun shone brightly and in its direction, at the hight of several hundred feet, were to be seen floating in the air, innumerable substances somewhat resembling star in appearance though of a bright silvery cast, and also thousands of long silvery threads, some of them seemingly ten or fifteen feet in length.

A young man named Kerr, from Clarksville, Tenn., a student of the Virginia Military Institute, was killed near Lexington, Va., on last Wednesday, in the following manner: He was out hunting with a number of comrades, and handling his gun rather carelessly, the muzzle rested toward him, when both barrels were accidentally discharged, their entire contents entering his stomach and killing him instantly. The students cast a gloom over the entire corps of cadets, with whom Mr. Kerr was a general favorite.

Judge Samuel A. Douglas, of Florida, has instituted a suit in the United States Circuit court, for the district of Virginia, against a firm in Greenville county, to the recovery of $1,000, the amount of a bond given in 1865, and to be paid, with interest, in the current money of the Confederate States. The makers of the bond made a tender of Confederate currency in payment of the same, but Judge Douglas contends that silver and gold were the only current money of the confederacy, and hence the suit.

Hon. Chas. B. Lord, a distinguished citizen of St. Louis, and one of the presiding judges of the circuit court, died in St. Louis on Monday. Judge Lord settled in St. Louis in 1850, and for twenty-five years has been a prominent member of the legal profession. He practised after until 1875, a period of twelve years, during which time he established a high character as a sound legal thinker, eminent principles of equitable, and effective advocacy before the courts. During that year he was elected to preside over the St. Louis Land court, and was again elected in 1867. Upon the adoption of the present state constitution his office was vacated with that of other judges, and he was thereupon appointed to the circuit court bench of the judicature of the county, and obtained in that capacity almost the heavy day of his death. For two years his health has been precarious, and at times he has been severely and critically ill, but during the last term of his court he never had a day's

The Rebels. "So-Called."

The Radical newspapers say that the rebels have got possession of the press of Kentucky. It must be borne in mind, however, that under the Radical construction of our mother tongue, all who are not Radicals are rebels. Holden of North Carolina, and Brown, of Georgia—both of whom were original secessionists and excellent rebels so long as there was any chance for Dixie—are no longer rebels, because they have turned Radical. They have purged themselves by swallowing the frog of reconstruction. They can now take the test oath or any other oath. They swear in Radical English or Saxon English as they will, and sing out loud in a "most pleasant and melancholy" tones. Hence when the Radicals say that the rebels "riot like wolves" in Kentucky, they use a figurative expression for Wolford and Brandlette, and an hundred gallant Union soldiers, have suddenly become rebels in Radical parlance. Let us assume, however, for the sake of argument, that every newspaper in Kentucky, and in the South, is conducted by rebels; or rather, to put the case more accurately, by persons who were rebels, "so-called," during the war; and what does it prove?

No man can pass through a great war without learning something. War, like colleges and travel, liberalizes and educates the man who takes part in it. He cannot remain unchanged, and at the end he realizes the situation far more acutely than the man who has staid at home. This it is often said, and we do not doubt with perfect truth, that the soldiers of both armies would have been the best peacemakers. Why so? Because they were brave men, generous men, honest men. A man does not go for a soldier of his own accord if he have not stuff in him. The soldiers who fought each other long and well had reason mutually to admire and trust each other. All the violence since the war on either side has come from civilians or non-fighting soldiers. The liberal men of the period are those who were sincere Union men and sincere Confederates, and, as a general rule, the Confederates have been much more temperate in urging their demands than their friends, the Union men. The Confederate feels that he has been wronged and cheated but then he did not expect much. The Union men feel that they had a right to expect what they fought for—the restoration of the Union—and they are naturally incensed that, instead of the restoration of the Union, they are thrust to one side by fire-side saints and stay-at-home patriots, while reconstruction hovers over the land and shoddy rules the roost. Original and consistent Union men are accordingly more vehement in their denunciations of the Radical policy than original and consistent rebels, who are willing to make large sacrifices for the sake of peace.

As a matter of just reasoning, however, the argument and not the orator ought to be considered. Is reconstruction just? Is the policy of Congress fair? Do the acts of the Radicals lead to peace? These are the points to be investigated in a candid spirit and without regard to personal antecedents or partisan relations. The Republican party professes to believe in free speech, and when a rebel speaks, if he does not speak as it wishes him, it denounces him. The Republican party professes to be an advocate of peace, and it goes about its work by proscribing every one in the South who is not a Radical. In a word, it is reduced to this: if you fail to agree with him in political opinion, it is treason to the State. This is the spirit that we are now fighting. It is common to hear Radical orators declare that the Democratic party has no policy beyond a general opposition to the Republican party. It might be said with much more justice that the Republican party has no policy but that of proscribing all who oppose it. By these sweeping disqualifications it retains its hold upon the patronage and power of the government, and as new exclusions are required it will create them. It has already had three separate plans of reconstruction. It now seeks a fourth. Maryland and Kentucky do not suit it; and, when it has settled the affairs of Maryland and Kentucky, it will turn its attention to the Democratic city of New York and such other non-Radical communities as may exist within its reach. This it calls "progress," and it is progress indeed!

General Grant committed himself to a magnanimous policy when he received the surrender of Southern armies. He has never withdrawn that committal in any public manner. We trust he never will withdraw it. Presently he will be the supreme head of the nation, with power to do what Andrew Johnson tried to do, that is, restore the Union to the people of both sections. If he does that, he will crown his administration with glory. If he does it not, he will break the plighted word of a soldier given to the South in the presence of the world. We do not mean to assume in advance that he will disgrace himself and the country by a harsh course of proscription against the people of the South. Nor do we pledge our support in advance if he does the clever thing. There is a wide difference of policy between the Republican and Democratic parties outside of reconstruction. Reconstruction ought not to be a partisan question at all. General Grant ought not to allow it to be so. It should be abandoned by the common consent of all parties, and the States of the South be returned to their equal place in the Union without any restraints that are not imposed on the States of the North, and with no other guaranties than those supplied by their manhood and their necessities.

☞ The Democrat of yesterday announces a change of proprietors. It will be conducted hereafter by Messrs Hatching & Perrin. Mr. Hatcher takes charge of the editorial department and Mr. Perrin will conduct the business. Under this arrangement the Democrat can hardly fail to be improved in every way. Mr. Hatcher has a reputation as an editor and writer of twenty years' standing. He is widely known and favorably known all over the South. He has been connected hitherto with the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, and commended himself to the readers of that newspaper by a humor which is always admirable and versatile. His experience, talents, and industry give a guarantee in advance of what his editorial management will be. Mr. Perrin is well known in Louisville and in Kentucky as the Secretary of the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL COMPANY. He is an energetic and upright business man, who will deal fairly with the public and not allow the money matters of the Democrat to flag. It gives us pleasure to make this announcement, and it will give us still greater pleasure to recognize the Democrat in the future as a friend and not as an enemy.

A Road to Vincennes.

We publish elsewhere a communication concerning the utility of a railroad direct from this city to Vincennes, Ind., in which the writer takes occasion to indulge in some sharp criticisms upon an article on the same subject which appeared in the COURIER-JOURNAL of Monday. He says the assertion that the projected road would pass through a section of country unsurpassed in its wealth of mineral resources, timber, and agricultural products," and which is without railroad facilities, and that this should constitute an inducement to our capitalists to build the road material assistance "nonsense and absurdity," because there never was a projected road which did not hold out the same inducements. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that this is true (which it is not), we shall still contend that the conclusion in articles stated does not follow.

The road would pass through portions of Floyd, Orange, Martin and Davies counties, whose nearest railroads are those which lead to Cincinnati; and to say that, by giving these sections a direct route to Louisville, the distance being less than one-half of that to Cincinnati, we could not divert the trade to this city certainly partakes of the nonsensical and the absurd. The road being a branch of the Ohio & Mississippi, from this city to St Louis would be nearly an air-line route. It would then become the great thoroughfare between Central Kentucky and St. Louis, and the value of its business would be immensely enhanced upon the completion of the proposed line of railroad from Louisville into the State of Virginia. All the freights for the Northwest via Louisville would pass over this road, and every railroad and steamboat line centering at Louisville from the South would become a feeder to this new route to St. Louis because of its shortness and directness.

The strictures of our correspondent upon the lack of enterprise exhibited by the merchants of Louisville in not trying to build up a trade in Indiana—if such is the case—have no bearing upon the merits of the enterprise. There are many back-woods districts in this Western country whose entire population, probably, have never seen the inside of a school-house or a church; but this fact is not regarded by enterprising people as conclusive evidence that no necessity exists for these institutions in those sections.

One great reason why Louisville has not heretofore secured her proper share of the trade of Indiana is because the Ohio river presented an obstacle to the shipment of freight and the convenience of travel. This, we are aware, should not have been regarded as a solid objection, but man is a busy animal, and, other things being equal or nearly so, he will go to that point to trade whose means of transit set him down at his destination "without change of cars or break of bulk." With the completion of the Ohio river bridge at this point will disappear this objectionable feature, and then, with proper railroad facilities to Indiana, we shall be much mistaken in the stuff our merchants are made of if a large proportion of the trade from that region does not come to this city. Let us have the railroad to Vincennes by all means.

CITY ITEMS.

TO MY FRIENDS.—I am no longer connected with the clothing house of Sprowle & Mandeville.

JOHN G. HEISS, late of Clarksville, Tenn.

☞ The American House, though its most conspicuous location is on Fourth street, is also in the business portion of the city. Billiard rooms, cafe, passenger elevators, &c. Newly furnished throughout.

☞ Don't forget the sale of those valuable stores on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, to-day at 9 o'clock. This property, in point of location, is among the very best in Louisville. Market street is rapidly improving, and will soon be the greatest thoroughfare in the city.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Auct'rs.

☞ We take pleasure in referring distillers and general store-keepers to the advertisement of Stewart & Co., in another column of our paper. The stringent laws recently taken effect regarding the branding of casks containing spirits, compell all brands to comply with the law of which the Carr patent fulfills in compliance therewith, at the lowest figures.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO MAKE AN INVESTMENT.—We call especial attention to the sale of two cottages and lots, on Hill street, between Eleventh and Seventh. The same will be positive, as the owner is a non-resident, and closed upon to the highest bidder. Sale to take place on the premises on Thursday afternoon, November 19th, at 3 o'clock.

S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ Have you tried the King Kringle. What's King? The new brand of champagne. No shave nor two, and found it delicious. Well, at the local trial consigned to

Something New,
Something New,
Something New,
Argoss Cloth Collars,
Argoss Cloth Collars,
Argoss Cloth Collars.

These collars are sold everywhere of the same price as paper goods, and will wear three times as long. The trade supplied in Louisville by

H. A. STEVENS & SON,
Manufacturers of Collars, Cuffs, &c.
S. W. H. WARD, N. Y.

EDGEMAN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Colleagues and Physicians, and Non-Professional, of it has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seaboard is known by the numerous cures performed by it when the inferior oils had been tried without effect. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market, and we refer to the entire confidence of the profession. Material for sale by all respectable druggists in the United States.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Gilliard's professional office and place of residence is removed to 326 Fourth street, bet. First and Second streets.

Testimony Worth Having.

The following are fair specimens of letters daily received by Limerick & Wintersmith, bearing the strongest testimony as to the wonderful efficacy of their unrivaled and unfailing chill cure.

WORTHVILLE, CARROLL CO, KY., Oct. 25, 1868.

MESSRS. LIMERICK & WINTERSMITH:

GENTLEMEN.—We have used your "Limerick's Chill Cure," from the statements of many responsible citizens who thoroughly tested it, to be a good remedy for chills. We have found it unfailing and its success is daily increasing.

Yours truly, McCAIN & GWIN.

You will greatly oblige us by sending a half dozen to us by express. McCAIN & GWIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Money in large or small amounts loaned on valuables of every kind, including good clothing, at the Eagle Loan office, 305 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. Highest price paid for old gold and silver. JOHN A. O'BRIEN & CO.

nov8 dw6tm

Cloaks! Cloaks!!!

Just received, a fresh stock of Lyons cloaking velvet, at M. ARON'S, 112 Market, Bet. Third and Fourth.

☞ Money loaned on watches, diamonds, stocks, bonds, or other valuable collaterals. Highest price paid for railroad tax receipts, by R. Gilchrist, real estate and exchange broker, No. 89 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, north side. no5 d6

KENTUCKY HAT, CAP, AND FUR MANUFACTORY—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

By J. KUOPER, 219 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, and 122 Market, between Floyd and Preston.

The cheapest and finest stock of hats, caps, and fur goods in the city. All furs bought at my house are warranted, and saved during the summer without charge. We give particular attention to altering and repairing furs and hats. Cash paid for all kinds of skins. oct11 dtf

A Friend in Need is the Samaritan's Gift.

The only real cure for diseases arising from Impurity of the blood is Dr. Jayne's Alterative. Purely vegetable. Cures in from two to four days, thus avoiding expense and trouble. Make packages $2. Sent by mail.

OWEN & SUTTON,
95 Market street.

sep13d&SWAS&tf

WEBB'S OWN MAKE.

Three Skirts for One Dollar at the Falls City Hoop Skirt Factory, No. 65 Market St., bet. Second and Third.

no9 dtjd

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 114 Third street, next door to Montz & Co.'s livery stable.

oct3 dtf

☞ For engraved wedding and visiting cards, call at Madden's, 516 West Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. Plain initial stamping free. no6 dtm

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Exchange and Broker Office,
tyr22 dtf 74 Main, between Second and Third.

For Coughs and Colds.

Use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no8 dtf

Hard Wood Lumber Yard.

Northeast corner Brook and Main streets, just above new Gait House, Louisville, Ky. All kinds of hard wood, lumber and timber on hand, including yellow pine, rough and planed; also flooring; shingles and laths, pine and poplar; every kind saw-mill timber, from our three mills.

ALEXANDER & BACON.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

I have determined, after October 13th, to sell my entire stock of carpets, oil clothes, shades, curtains, &c., at New York cost. My lease expires January 1st, and these goods must be sold. Call and I will certainly offer you great bargains. Do not fail to learn my prices before buying elsewhere.

C. FRANK,
77 1-2 Fourth street, near Main.
oct14 tf

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Main store between Second and Third.
tyr22 dtf

MARRIED.

LABEL—GOOD.—On Tuesday, 17th inst., at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, by Rev. A. T. Spalding, Pastor, Mr. ROBERT LABEL and Miss THERESA W. GOOD, all of this city.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

KING SOLOMON H. A. M. (No. 20) meets THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock for Work East and Most E. Master's degree.

By order of the H. P.
WM KERR, H. P.

Notice.

Kentucky and Louisville Mutual Insurance Company.

ACCORDING to the charter, notice is hereby given of the ANNUAL MEETING of the company, to be held at their office, 93 Fifth street, Louisville, on Monday, the 7th day of December, 1868, to elect Directors for the ensuing year. D. McMURTRIE, Secretary.

nov5 d3t

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL GOODS of every description, and all of the latest music, at low prices, by

D. P. FAILES,
79 Main street.

oct

N. B.

MRS. DR. REIS, the celebrated Hair Dyer and Manufacturer of Every popular wash for sale, viz: Magnolia Balm, Pearl and Bloom. She can at all times be found at the best counsel to be had. Dye rooms, No. 151½ Main, between Second and Third. Entrance also on Second street. Hair bought in any quantity. oct4 dtf

IMPORTANT to DISTILLERS.

PRIME MALT
PRIME BARLEY MALT
PRIME RYE MALT

For sale by
JOHN MOREHEAD & CO.,
Malt Dealers, Market street, between Second and Third.

oct20 dtf&w3

JUST RECEIVED.

PIANOS, ORGANS,

Dollars, old violins, banjos, &c. Strings for all instruments, music books, violin strings, and every variety of musical goods at low prices, by

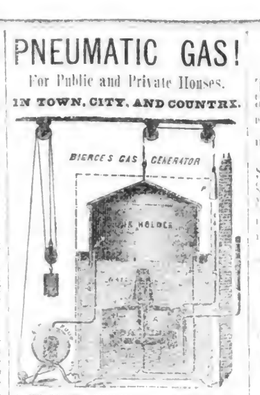
LOUIS TRIPP,
Agent for Lyon & Healy's Chicago Band Instruments,
nov dcod1tf 92 and 94 Jefferson st.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
No. 11 Exchange Building, Hanover Square,
oct29 d&wly NEW YORK

PNEUMATIC GAS!

For Public and Private Houses.

IN TOWN, CITY, AND COUNTRY.



THE BIERCE PNEUMATIC GAS GENERATOR (recently patented by Judge Bierce, of Cleveland) is the best and cheapest gas apparatus ever invented, combining in the highest degree simplicity and durability with strictly scientific principles. This machine is now offered to the people of Kentucky with the assurance that it will meet all the requirements of any public or private house, furnishing a beautiful, soft, and brilliant light, cheaper than any other species of illumination known. It occupies but little space, requiring no extra expense or trouble in putting it up. No necessity of gas, coal, or coke. A change of location. Material for a hundred dollars will last a year may be put in store.

Parties desiring the gas are invited to call and see the "Bierce" machine in full operation at Ramsey & Seager's, No. 60 seventh street, who will take pleasure in showing it to them, and with whom orders can always be left.

Call and examine. Circulars, and county rights for sale. For full particulars call on or address

J. A. FRANKLIN,
Attorney & Agent,
Louisville. 1 & 3 Jacob's Block.

Merchant Tailoring

FINE CLOTHING TO ORDER.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
132 Main street.

MRS. MASON, (sister) has now open a splendid stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. For Mourning, Black Cassimeres, and Beginnings, Beaver Overcoatings, Scotch Cassimeres, &c., which he will cheapen to make up 10 per cent cheaper than any house in the city. An examination of goods and prices invited. d1

AT REDUCED PRICES:

Rich Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
Rich Black Rept Silks,
Broche and Woolen Shawls,
Hosiery and Glover.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market St., bet. Third and Fourth.
oct7 dtm-Su W&F

Opening of the Richmond and Knoxville Branches of the

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

THE RICHMOND BRANCH will be open for business to Richmond and the Knox Branch to Mount Vernon on We tuesday, Nov. 18.

Passenger trains will daily, except Sundays, between Louisville and Richmond and Mount Vernon. Freight for Richmond will leave Louisville and Mount Vernon Mondays, We dnesdays, and Fridays, and will leave those points for Louisville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

No. 291 West Main.

I HAVE taken the above A No. 1 business house at a reasonable rent for 12 months, and desire a partner with 5000 to 10,000 dollar capital to engage in a General Produce business—receive and fill orders from the country. Any one having the capital can hear of a responsible and well-recommended at that. A strictly cash business will be done.

nov 6 dtm JAMES T. EDMUNDS.

SOMETHING NEW.

J. H. RICHTER,

The well-known Dealer and Manufacturer of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
Clothing,

HAS established at NO. 110 MARKET STREET, bet. Third and Fourth where

Clothing for Boys & Youths

WILL BE SOLD EXCLUSIVELY. This is a new feature in this city, and attention is respectfully invited to the immense, well-made, and fashionable clothing, and durability cannot be compared with by any other manufacturer in any Western city. Call and see for yourselves. oct8 dtm

AT COST.

AS I desire to enter in another business, I will close my entire stock of Furniture at the Old Stand AT COST. Persons in need of furniture will find this rare opportunity to purchase.

Call and examine. F. FESSTERER,
nov15 dtf No. 524 Third street, near Market.

Selling Out at a Great Sacrifice!

I AM selling out my entire stock within thirty days from the date. Wholesale and retail. The largest and most complete stock of

Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Trimmings
—AND—
FANCY GOODS

At Half Their Original Cost!

Call and secure your bargains at your own prices. Store and fixtures for sale.

nov9 dtf A. WOOLNER & CO., 103 Fourth st.

Capt. JOHN T. SHIELEY, Late of Memphis, Tenn. J. M. S. McCORKLE, Of Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Fourth Street, east side, near Main.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned, having purchased the fixtures and lease of this popular hotel, inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to entertain guests in the best manner, and will spare no pains to provide for the comfort of the accommodation of all those who may patronize them. Capt. Shirley will pay special attention to the wants of families, and Mr. McCorkle will be in the office.

JOHN T. SHIELEY,
J. M. S. McCORKLE.

$100,000 Worth

—OF—

CARPETS,

LACE AND DAMASK CURTAINS,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!

J. G. MATHERS & CO.

WILL offer for sale, on Monday, Nov. 2, and continue until closed out, the largest and best selected stock of the above goods ever imported to the Western country, all of which have just been received, and are of the latest and most desirable patterns.

$40,000 WORTH!

of which are on consignment, and which we are ordered to close out at actual New York wholesale prices, to be had at

John Crossley's Best English Tapestry Brussels at $1.70.
English Body at $1.50.
American Body Brussels, $1.30
All other goods in proportion.

J. G. MATHERS & CO.
nov dSuW&Fr1m

LOUISVILLE
Blank Book Manufactory and Book Bindery,
No. 90 West Main st.

WE respectfully call the attention of the public to the fact that we are now receiving every description of blank books, ledgers, journals, day-books, cash books, bill books, memorandum books, pocket books, order books, rule dockets, bill books, steamboat and railroad books, of all kinds and styles, ruled to any desired pattern, dray tickets, notes, checks, drafts, receipts, bank drafts, and bonds, &c., &c., &c., &c., all of the very best materials and workmanship, and at prices considerably less than the same qualities have been sold at in this market within the past few years.

We are also prepared to do, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice, every variety of

Plain and Fancy Job Printing.

Books, pamphlets, magazines, music, &c. Old work thoroughly bound in the best possible manner.

Call and examine our work.

We solicit orders for full sets or single blank books of any pattern desired; also for school books, foolscap, letter, legal-cap, commercial, and note papers, envelopes, steel pens and pen-holders, ink, pencils, gold pens, pocket-knives, &c.

oct4 dcod&w3m J. L. WEBB & CO.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Queen Insurance Comp'y,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,

MADE in conformity with the law of the State of Kentucky, more particularly as required by the clerk's office of Jefferson county court.

Capital Actually Paid in Cash ... £190,972.

ASSETS.

	£	s	d
Cash on hand	2,000	0	0
Real estate unincumbered	6,415	7	11
Bonds and stocks as per schedule	78,557	15	10
Loans on bond and mortgage	15,000	0	0
Other investments	11,000	0	0
Due for premiums	77,000	15	0
All other securities	7,000	0	0
Total assets	197,972	18	9

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid	7,000	0	0
Total liabilities	7,000	0	0

J. H. MORTON MOREY, Agent,
115 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Louisville, Nov. 16, 1868. nov17 dtf

Southern Journal of Music.

THE January issue of this paper will be the first which will be issued from the Louisville office. It will be enlarged to thirty-two pages, and will contain much valuable information in regard to the music business of the South. Subscription, $1 per year, and every one will be supplied. Address Southern Journal of Music, No. 151½ Main street, Louisville, Ky. nov16 dtf

McCarroll's Music Store.

161 FOURTH STREET, bet. Walnut and Main, Louisville, Ky., is now receiving from the factory of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, Boston, Mass., a large assortment of their celebrated Pianos, which, for tone, touch, and durability, have no superior. Also, a full assortment of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, which have received the highest premium wherever exhibited. Prices low. Terms to suit purchasers. Call and examine. nov16 dtf

THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

COTTON SAIL DUCK

And all kinds of Cotton Canvas,
11 to 150 inch wide

Tenting Duck, Tarr Covering, Bagging, Ravens Duck, Sail Twine, &c., seamless Bags, "Montauk and Ontario," American and English Bunting.

59 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

E. A. HEINEKEN, Agent. J. SPENCER TURNER.
THEODORE POLHEMUS, Special Agent. H. D. POLHEMUS, Special Agent.
nov15 dly

PROPOSALS.

Notice.

THE Louisville City Railway company will receive bids for their supply of hay, oats, corn and meal until 10 o'clock, December 1, 1868, reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

For specifications see to-day's daily issued, terms of payment, &c., address C. C. DAVISON,
Treas. Louisville City R. W. Co.
nov18 d10

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 10, 1868.

SEALED proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a guaranty that the bidder will enter into bond if awarded the contract) will be received until 12 o'clock m., Thursday, November 19, 1868, for furnishing the following stores:

1,000 pounds hard-wheat flour, and proper cotton bags.
1,000 pounds corn meal.
1,000 pounds best quality breakfast bacon (smoked) to be packed in barrels.
1,000 pounds best quality smoked dried beef, canvased in the best manner.
1,000 pounds hard crackers.
1,000 pounds best quality soap (in bars).
5 gallons best quality vinegar (in kegs).
5 gallons best quality maple syrup (in galvanized cans).
5 bushels best quality onions.
50 kits best quality mess mackerel.
50 kits best quality white fish.
1 drum best quality coffee.
50 pounds new-crop rice.
10 pounds dried apples (in barrels).
10 pounds dried peaches (in barrels).
10 gallons pickled cucumbers, in kegs.
10 gallons pickled beets, in kegs.
5 gallons pickled onions, in kegs.
10 pounds very best adamantine candles.
10 pounds pure ground cinnamon.
5 pounds pure ground allspice.
1 lb allspice, cinnamon, and ginger to be packed in separate packages, full weight, and 12 pounds wooden packages. The cloves in bottles (in cases, full weight, and 12 pounds wooden packages).
100 pounds new lard, in 100 pound casks.
100 pounds best quality soft soap, in small wooden packages.
100 pounds cocoanut oil soap.
100 pounds best quality thoroughly cured hams, or 100 pounds very best quality of sugar-cured bacon, in small wooden packages.
The smaller sizes preferred. Bull not weight required. Each package will be required to have a label, which, if not accepted, will be returned to the bidder, who will be charged with the same.
No charge for packages will be allowed for any of the articles.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
Bids to potatoes and onions to be by the pound.
Sample required to be offered with the bids.
Bidders should state where.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. P. SMALL,
Brig. Gen. and C. S.

nov14 d

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Engineer's office until noon, on THURSDAY, November 19, 1868, to execute the following work, viz: To lay a brick wall, 8 inch, on the intersection of Gray and Shelby street.

To grade and pave the sidewalk on the east side of Shelby street, between East Main street and Market street.

To grade and wall well at the intersection of Third and Broadway.

To grade and wall well at the intersection of Fifth and Broadway.

To dig and wall a cistern at the intersection of Second and Duncan streets.

The work to be done in accordance with the provisions of general ordinances concerning same. Bond with approved security required and signed by each piece of work. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
Mayor's office, Nov. 16, 1868. no17

To Contractors.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed proposals until Thursday, December 3, at the Engineers' office of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, for the GRADATION, BRIDGE and CULVERT MASONRY of the line of said road, from Elizabethtown to Bethlehem and the mouth of Brush Pond Creek, a distance of twelve miles and a half, to be open at the office in Elizabethtown, on and after November 20th. GEO. MACLEOD, Chief Engineer.

KRUG & CO. REIMS

Champagne Wine

IMPORTED BY A. ROEDEREAU & CO.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE attention of connoisseurs is called to this fine Wine, as it is warranted fully equal to any sent to the United States. We have been appointed Sole Agents for Kentucky, and will supply the trade at importers' prices.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Li

WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM—By a single gentleman, a pleasant and well-furnished room, below Fourth and north of Jefferson streets. Address H. M., care of carrier no. 34, P. O. d1*

WANTED—ONE TINNER AND TWO COPPER SMITHS.—Also, 50 PIPE fitters. A tinner understands sheathing work preferred. JOHN GAY & CO. m16-d1w

WANTED—HOME—I have a very poor, sickly and healthy little girl, about eight years old for whom I desire to find a permanent home. J. W. WARD, City Missionary, 135 West Jefferson street. d1

WANTED—2 carmen, 2 coopers, 1 good pressman, 1 man with white shoes to work, 10 wood choppers, 6 painters with brushes, also strong men for two grocery carts, 3 sail-men, porter and driver. All waiting work or situations apply at the TUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson, up-stairs. m16 d1

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE—By a lady who can give the best of references. Apply at the City Hospital. m16-d1*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER—By a person fully competent. Best of references given. Address R. care of Maxwell & Gates, Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side. d1

WANTED—ROOMS—Two or three rooms in a central location for a physician. Furnished rooms preferred. Address DR. HUSHAW, this office. m16-d1*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—To know that a good place is AT LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, in charge of Mrs. Hall. All respectable girls invited to call and see me free of charge. MILLER & CO. m16-d1

WANTED—MEN—We want 10 energetic men to sell our new household articles; each county; salary or commission. Address FIELD LAMSON & CO., Saco, Maine. m16-d1w

WANTED—500 GIRLS—To know that a good place is at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, in charge of Mrs. Hall. All respectable girls invited to call and see me free of charge. MILLER & CO. oct-d1w

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—30 stone cutters, for rough work at 50 per day. Steady employment and wages 84 per day. A Blacksmith to Pneumatic Hammer and Portland. Also 100 laborers to work on railroad. Apply at once to the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street. All orders for help from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. All persons in want of situations, whether as clerks, mechanics, laboring hands or in any capacity, can find work and good wages by applying at the same place, either in person or by letter. No misguarantee satisfaction to all applicants, or no pay. MCNAIR & CO. m16-d1w

WANTED—Everyone in the country or city wanting help or laborers to call at the Louisville Employment Agency, 101 Fifth street. All orders for help from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. All persons in want of situations, whether as clerks, mechanics, laboring hands or in any capacity, can find work and good wages by applying at the same place, either in person or by letter. No misguarantee satisfaction to all applicants, or no pay. MCNAIR & CO. m16-d1w

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCKS.—At a low figure, a block of 5 SHARES P. MARKET & FIFTH street, between Third and Fourth. m16-d1*

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A modern, new, small 2-story cottage, of two large rooms, closet and kitchen, with all conveniences, lot 30 feet front by 150 feet deep, on south side of Chestnut street between Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, for sale reasonable. Terms easy. Apply to Agent and Auctioneer, 206 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—A No. 1 cash business, long established; stock, fixtures and lease—Goods and fixtures desirable. Large profits and very little competition. Location one of the best in the city. Reasons for selling, personal reasons for selling. Price 3,000. Apply to F. D. FAYER, 163 Fourth street, Hamburger & Bloom block. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—A SMALL GROCERY AND BAR—Doing a good business. Will be sold cheap for cash, as owner is going to leave the city. Inquire at 1,000 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 2-story brick dwelling, with 2 rooms on each floor, and a frame kitchen, with 2 rooms, on the lot; also, a 2-story brick dwelling, with 2 rooms on each floor, on the rear of the lot, fronting on Green street. Apply to JOHN HOLLAND, 1,000 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—A GOOD STAND for a blacksmith shop, with tools and material complete. Apply to WM. SMITH, on the premises. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase a saw-mill, single-handed, or connect with others will find it to their interest to call at the Foundry of Bonnell, Main street, 2nd above Preston. All kinds of mill work made to order. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—Parties intending to purchase a saw-mill, single-handed, or connect with others will find it to their interest to call at the Foundry of Bonnell, Main street, 2nd above Preston. All kinds of mill work made to order. m16-d1w

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FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL LIQUOR STORE—Now doing a good business, and one of the best stands in the city. 1,000 Main street, Louisville. d1

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE—Centrally located, well arranged and doing a fair business, with the lot on which it stands. Will sell at a bargain, or will exchange for unincumbered property. Apply at 1,000 Jefferson, No. 6 Court Place. d1

FOR SALE—A GOOD STAND for a blacksmith shop, with tools and material complete. Apply to WM. SMITH, on the premises. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—SAW-MILLS—Parties intending to purchase a saw-mill, single-handed, or connect with others will find it to their interest to call at the Foundry of Bonnell, Main street, 2nd above Preston. All kinds of mill work made to order. m16-d1w

FOR SALE—SAW MILL—Parties intending to purchase a saw-mill, single-handed, or connect with others will find it to their interest to call at the Foundry of Bonnell, Main street, 2nd above Preston. All kinds of mill work made to order. m16-d1w

FOR SALE AND RENT—REAL ESTATE—Lot 50 feet front, 140 feet deep, Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, north side; will sell cheap for cash, easy on time, vacant; lot 25 feet front, Louisville and Portland canal; houses and lots in good locations.

Also, in the following States: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas.

I have some desirable property in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and would like to sell in the town of Jeffersonville, Ind., and now doing a good trade. This is a good chance for a party who wishes to start in the hotel business, as it is sold low. Terms easy. Property in the county seat of Clark county, Indiana, this is a desirable place. W. B. LAWRENCE, the Jefferson street. oct-d1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—DWELLING—One of the improved vacant lots, every one a good desirable, well-built dwelling, on Eighth street, containing 9 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, gas and water and sewerage nearly arranged. To be found in good condition. Large brick stable, two-story brick dwelling, on Eighth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOMAS & STEELE, Louisville Hotel. m15 d2w

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A pleasantly situated brick dwelling house, No. 1,153 south street, on the line between 2nd and Walnut streets. Apply to N. YOUNG, 1,023 10th street, between Market and Jefferson st. oct d1w

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE, on Main street, between 10th and 11th. Possession given immediately. Inquire at 1,000 Main street, west side, three doors south of Grayson. oct-d1w

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A large brick dwelling, with large lot, good stable, cellar, gas and water. No. 2,023 Chestnut street, between 20th and 21st streets. Apply to MOORHEAD & CO. oct-d1w

FOR RENT—ON A LONG LEASE—The second and third floors of the new building on the southeast corner of Main and Preston streets, suitable for a light business and dwelling. Apply to THOMAS & STEELE, Louisville Hotel, or at 1,000 Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. m15 d2w

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE BUILDING—The large and well-arranged building now occupied as the Citizens' Bank, on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, will be for rent during the latter part of December, or the first part of January next. Possession can be had by the 1st of January, or sooner if desired. Apply to the undersigned for terms. Particulars may be had by applying at the office. m15 d2w

FOR RENT—STORE—The store now occupied by Robert and Wm. Hamilton, No. 62 Main street, between Second and Third. m15 d1w

FOR RENT—Nos. 1,000 and 1,002 Market, between Second and Third. Terms low. Apply of INGLE & ANDERSON, No. 231 W. Main st. m15 d1w

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A pleasantly situated two-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Broadway, between Jackson and Preston streets, with eight rooms and a good cellar—has all modern conveniences—gas and water—and has been recently put in good repair. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 Main street, between Second and Third. m15 d1w

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSES—The two new brick houses on the corner of Main and Preston streets will be ready for occupancy by the latter part of November next. Handsome store room in front, suitable for a commission business. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 Main street, between Second and Third. m15 d1w

FOR RENT—TOBACCO AND DRY GOODS STAND—Corner of Main and Preston streets, 1,000 Main street, between First and Second, containing a good store-house, with counters, shelving, &c., complete. Entrance to basement from Preston street. Also, a dwelling-house in the rear, with the same convenient access to the store as if in the same building. Possession given on the 1st of January next. Apply to WM. HALL, of Ludlow, at Gentry's, 1,000 Main street between First and Second. m15 d1w

FOR RENT—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A LARGE RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND RESTAURANT—Also, the business of the city store and saloon fixtures and appurtenances of the Louisville Billiard Association, Fourth and Jefferson. An unsurpassed business with some trouble to manage. Also, a fine billiard room, well established and prospering business in every way at this office. m15 d1w

FOR SALE—STOCK—Of Messrs Tarleton & Barnes' planing mill business, 1,000 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. m15 d1w

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale at a low price, 600 lbs. of old Type in which the Louisville Courier-Journal was printed from 1844 to 1847, and a second hand Washington Hand Machine in fair order. Apply at the Courier office. m14 d1w

FOR SALE—LAND—40 acres of A No. 1 land, suitable for gardening purposes, situated on the Bardstown pike, within 3 miles of the city. Title perfect. Apply to GRESHAM & ESSINGTON, No. 74 West Main street, near Third. d1

FOR SALE—HOUSE—Two-story frame house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; to be rented by Jan. 1st. Inquire of JOHN HOLLAND, 1,000 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth. m15 d1w

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FOUR OF FIVE ROOMS—On Green street, between Fifth and Sixth. Rent low. Good reference required. Apply on the premises. m16-d1*

FOR RENT—A NO. 1 DWELLING—In complete order, a large front and back yard, on Fourth street, between Broadway and York. Entire at March Hall, 103 and 105 Fifth st. m15 d1*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A desirable dwelling, containing nine rooms, on the east side of Seventh street, between Broadway and Walnut. Also, a two-story brick dwelling, on the north side of Walnut street, between Seventh and Eighth. Apply at the office of S. D. BUELL, Jr., No. 6 Court Place. d1

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE, on Main street, between 10th and 11th. Possession given immediately. Inquire at 1,000 Main street, west side, three doors south of Grayson. oct-d1w

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STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED.—On Sunday evening last two mare MULES, one a large brown mule with hair in her right ear, the other a small mule of the same color, and each personal marks of BOTH. Both in blank-high. All had head halters and rope attached. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to my house, on Jacob street, between Jackson and Hancock. C. A. BROWN. d1*

FOR SALE--Horses & Mules

FOR SALE—MULES—9 head of good two-year old mules, also, large work mules, for sale in lots to suit, Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. RICHARD WATERS. 15-d2*

WANTED---AGENTS.

$1,000 PER YEAR guaranteed and steady employment. We want a live agent in every county to sell our Patent. White Wire Clothes-Lines (4 strand tops). Address WHITE WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. m9 d6w

WANTED—AGENTS—for THE OFFICIAL HISTORY of the war. Its entire character, conduct and results by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Thoroughly authenticated with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published. One agent in Justice Fa., reports 32 subscribers in three days; one in Biddle, Ala., reports 21 subscribers; 10 to 30 orders each one in Boston, Mass., reports 10s sales; others in Indiana, one in Memphis, Tenn., reports 10 subscribers; Send for circulars and terms. Address or leave with local agent, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. m9 d6w

WANTED—AGENTS—A new and popular book. Large commission. Exclusive territory. Address, with stamp, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. m9 d6w

WANTED—AGENTS—for the Life of Jefferson Davis. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. m9 d6w

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, '68.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers of the COURIER and advertisers o the JOURNAL who have outstanding engagements with both papers, will please call at the counting-room of the COURIER-JOURNAL at their earliest convenience, and notify us as to their wishes.

To Tri-Weekly Subscribers.

Our office and press arrangements will not permit us to print a tri-weekly edition, and hereafter we will send to the old tri-weekly subscribers of the COURIER our daily three times each week on alternate days until the expiration of their time. The regular daily will hereafter be sent to all new orders that may come for the tri-weekly.

To City Subscribers.

Subscribers to both the COURIER and the JOURNAL will please notify us or our carriers so that their paper may not be duplicated. It is our purpose to neglect no one, but we cannot hope to escape short-coming in this respect during a few days. The edition of each paper was large, and, so combined, is immense almost. Our readers will let us know if they are not served as usual. By the end of the week we expect to have the routes arranged so as to answer all that the public may ask.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 134⅞.

A sunburst adorns the flag of the Cuban insurgents.

Mount Vesuvius is in a violent state of eruption.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Cologne yesterday.

Moses Kimball was nominated for Mayor of Boston Monday night by the Republicans.

A fire occurred in Quincy, Ill., Monday night, destroying property valued at $75,000.

Gen. Henlugsen denies any connection with any of the Cuban filibustering expeditions.

Col. Letcher, brother of the ex-Governor of Virginia, died in Lexington, Va., on the 10th inst.

Hiram Powers is expected in Cincinnati before Christmas, after an absence of thirty-one years.

The rumor of Dr. Helmbold's insanity is said to be a canard, or probably an advertisement.

The wood-work of the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls is completed, and foot passengers cross.

It may be interesting to the ladies that Mrs. Grant proposes to do her fall shopping in New York this week.

Seymour's majority in the State of New York, according to the latest estimate of the New York Tribune, is 10,340.

Maretzek's Opera Troupe opened for a short season at the Academy of Music in New York Monday evening with Il Trovatore.

A jury has not yet been impaneled in the trial of Cole for the murder of Hiscock, in Albany, N. Y.

Emil Sturmfels, late United States Consul to Maracaibo, died on board the bark Ilvia, on her passage to New York.

Mrs. Stone has issued a call for a convention of the friends of woman suffrage at Villande, N. J., on the 2d of December.

The boat race for the championship of the Thames, between Randsforth and Kelly, on the Thames yesterday, was won by Randsforth.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Baltimore Monday, the old board of directors were re-elected.

Official returns from all the counties in Kansas except eight give Grant a majority of 1,446. General Harvey, for Governor, in the same counties, received 741 votes more than Grant.

John Titcomb, an old resident of Concord, N. H., committed suicide in that city yesterday morning by hanging himself. He had long been depressed in mind.

The new and valuable paper mill of Smith Tompkins, near Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., for the manufacture of white paper from straw, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss heavy.

It is said that Attorney General Evarts has prepared an opinion that employes on public works, who are now employed only eight hours per day, are entitled to the same pay as when they worked ten hours.

There is said to be a movement on foot among politicians on both sides to remove Superintendent Kennedy, of the New York police force, on the ground of various acts of tyranny and oppression in office. Barkis is willin'.

The carpet-bag Governor of Arkansas has issued a circular letter to county officers, urging them to organize the militia, and be ready to march at a moment's notice to enforce his peculiar ideas of "loyalty."

The regular annual convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, met in Baltimore on Monday evening and was well attended.

A. A. Beyers was yesterday appointed storekeeper for the Sixth District of Kentucky, and Benj. T. Harris, L. E. Hamilton, Chas. V. Ray, Clarence Hough, Thos. J. Stratton, and J. A. Bashford for the Seventh District.

There is a prospect of another "Erie Railroad Row" in New York. An action was commenced by August Belmont yesterday before Judge Sutherland, and the first of the "new series" of injunctions was granted.

The lady killed at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, Monday night, was the wife of Jas. Starkweather, of Michigan. She had left the Washington to take the Western train, and fell on the track, and was run over by another train going South.

The body of a negro was found in the Hatchie river, near Memphis, Monday, disemboweled and horribly mutilated. It had been in the water a long time, and there were no means of identifying it, or of obtaining a clue to the perpetrators.

The difficulty between the students and faculty of Williamstown College, Mass., ended Monday night, by the surrender of the students, and their return to their usual duties. President Hopkins promises the reconsideration of the obnoxious rule which caused the trouble.

A short time ago, while workmen were making an excavation for a cellar drain one mile north of Centerville, Montgomery county, Ohio, they came in contact with the foot of a coffin that had been placed five feet below the surface, immediately across the road-bed of the turnpike. The corpse had been buried in stout, heavy, solid shoes, and the impression prevails in the community that the man was killed at the time of the construction of the turnpike, about thirty years ago, and buried beneath the road, where it was hoped discovery would never be made.

European advices received yesterday by the steamer City of London, contain full particulars of the recent earthquake and other phenomena over there, heretofore briefly referred to by the cable. The Cronstadt journals mention an extraordinary subsidence of the waters of the Baltic, in that locality. It began in the evening, the wind being southwest and rather fresh. At 10 o'clock at night the level of the sea was a foot lower than ordinary, and continued still to sink. The following morning, before 6 o'clock, it was two feet below its normal point, the wind having altered round to the northeast, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the greatest depression was arrived at, namely, three feet and two inches. The water then began to mount rapidly, and during the night exceeded its ordinary level by a foot. Nearly all the steamers plying between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg were aground, a circumstance almost unprecedented.

THE CITY.

Discharged and Rearrested.

Two negroes, Len. White and Maney P. Blair, had a hearing in the Criminal Court yesterday, on the charge of grand larceny in purloining money from the till of a confectionery on the corner of Broadway and Center streets, some time ago. On the statement of the prosecuting witnesses, that the amount stolen was not more than five or six dollars, which does not constitute grand larceny, the prisoners were discharged. They were soon rearrested and lodged in jail, and will be presented before the City Court to-day, to answer the charge of petit larceny. Indeed, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Another Colored Prisoner.

Last night officers Colter and Kreamer arrested as a suspected felon a negro man named Obie Brown, who is employed at R. A. Robinson's tobacco factory, on Fourth street. In his possession was found a new beaver sack coat, worth about twenty dollars, which he had offered to sell for four dollars and fifty cents. Very suspicious indeed. He was committed to Twelfth-street police station, and will be tried this morning.

Plenty of Water Again.

The new main was successfully attached to the stand-pipe at the water works yesterday afternoon, and the consumers of water are once more in the enjoyment of an unlimited supply. Comparatively little inconvenience was suffered, even by the large manufacturing establishments, during the connecting of the large pipes.

Assault and Battery.

One unfortunate, called Manning, was assaulted and battered yesterday by one George Sweeny, for which overt act the filibustero aforesaid was consigned to Castle Thomas.

Counterfeiters Discharged.

The case of Hanathan for passing counterfeit money, came up before Commissioner Ballard yesterday, when the prisoner was discharged.

A MAD LOVER.

His Escape from an Ohio Lunatic Asylum and Capture in This City.

On Monday, Ex-policeman Thomas Slater received a dispatch from a physician in Cincinnati, directing him to arrest and detain a man named Poindexter who had escaped from the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, and who, it was thought, was fleeing toward Louisville. Mr. Slater accordingly kept a sharp lookout, and in a few hours came up with the fugitive. He had just entered the city, but we failed to learn how he came hither. Slater happened to know the man, and had little or no trouble in securing him. Without divulging his purpose Mr. Slater took the lunatic in charge and loitered and rode about with him until he received orders from his father at Hopkinsville to keep him in custody regardless of expense and deliver him into the hands of his family. When overtaken, Poindexter conversed very rationally and at no time exhibited signs of insanity, but to guard against his elopement Mr. Slater stupefied him with liquor. In this condition he was taken to the Police Superintendent's office and comfortably lodged for the night. He will be taken to Hopkinsville by his captor this morning.

We understand that Poindexter had been confined in the asylum but a short time. He was sent there by his family in the hope that he might be restored to soundness of mind. The cause of his madness is said to have been "an affair of the heart." He loved and wooed one of the fair daughters of Hopkinsville in the blissful hope of making her his life partner. The suit was not congenial to the young lady, and for the best of reasons—she had bestowed her heart upon another. While P. was pressing his claim with all the impassioned and ceaseless eloquence of a love-lorn soul, his inamorata became the bride of his rival, the man she truly loved. This was not only a wreck of hope to Poindexter, but a shock to his faculties that rendered him a perfect maniac. Hence his committal to the asylum. It is hoped by his friends that his escapade was the result of returning sanity. He is quite a young man, not more than twenty-six years of age. We trust he may fully regain his mental balance, and have the manliness never again to jeopardize it in the same cause.

THE FUEL GLEANERS.

Thickly Peopled Field and Meager Harvest.

This latitude was visited by the first genuine touch of winter, 1868, yesterday. It was a keen specimen, too, we can assure our friends in the balmy tropics. Everybody was, more or less, thrown into a shivery condition; coal was heaped in fire-places unstintingly, and furs and heavy wrappers were fastened tighter and more tightly around the persons of those who had such articles. Those who had them! Alas! myriads of fellow mortals had none, and perhaps never will have any. Just think of that, ye quality, while on the verge of bleak and howling and pitiless winter, and rest easy in conscience if ye can.

Of all the classes that make up society in our great metropolis, and who chattered in the piercing north wind yesterday, the fuel gatherers particularly arrested our attention. Wherever we chanced to move through and about the city, we met these lowly children of misfortune. Some of them were superannuated, some were mere infants, a few were in the hey-day of youth and strength, but all were spiritless and ragged. Along the river shore, in the commons, around the coal yards, on the streets, in the by-ways, almost everywhere, we saw these gleaners, mostly feminine, either levying upon drift wood, refuse blocks, chips, coal, and all else that could be utilized for burning, even to the minutest particles, or tottering homeward with full bags, baskets, and other receptacles, balanced upon their heads or swinging upon their arms. This is their main occupation when the winter blasts come down to freeze their already bloodless forms. Through sleet and snow and rain they go in quest of a bundle of sticks or a handful of coals, and when they are thus rewarded for their exposure to the storm, they return to their hovels with nimbler tread, and who knows but that many of them instinctively express their gratitude upon bended knee. Gathering fuel is but one phase of their squalid lives. There is a companion picture, which, were we to peer in upon their hearthstones, would make us shudder even more acutely than they do in the bitter arctic gales. We will leave that scene unshifted, trusting that philanthropy will find it out and brighten the soul corridors ere it is too late.

THE LIEDERKRANZ.

A Grand Musical and Gastronomical Fete.

This musical society, which now rivals the most renowned societies in the country, meets every Tuesday evening in Beck's Hall, for rehearsal. The meeting last night was attended by nearly all of the members, and the rehearsals were of that high order which is almost peculiar to the German portion of our citizens. By special invitation we spent an hour in their hall, and were highly entertained even by the rehearsal of a number of choruses which they were just learning under the exacting and faultless leadership of the director, Oscar Berner. A number of choruses with which they were more familiar were also sung. The society has in the short time it has been under the direction of Professor Berner attained a degree of perfection that is almost wonderful; but of this our readers are already aware. We regret we cannot promise our citizens another of their excellent concerts before January.

At the close of the rehearsal last evening, Mr. E. Gross, proprietor of the Germania Hotel, formerly the Snell House, corner of First and Jefferson streets, announced to the members of the society that he was just opening his house to the public, and invited all to participate of his hospitalities. Of course the invitation met with a hearty and unanimous response. The society repaired forthwith to the "Germania," when a table literally burdened with the luxuries of the season was surrounded by a jolly party. After partaking of the substantials, the guests sipped their wine, smoked their cigars, and the members of the Leiderkranz sang in grand style a few of their choicest selections. We were indeed fortunate in being one of the number, and in return for our enjoyment we wish the Leiderkranz and mine host many returns of the happy occasion.

THE LAST INQUEST.

Sudden Death of a Young Servant Girl.

A young colored girl, named Catharine, servant in the house of Mrs. Clark, on Twelfth street, between Magazine and Broadway, died quite suddenly and strangely yesterday morning. She had got breakfast and performed her house duties afterwards, as usual; but on reaching her own room she fell upon the floor and commenced a violent coughing and strangulation. Mrs. Clark was attracted by the noise, and hurried to the girl's assistance. She was laid upon a bed, when a profuse hemorrhage of the lungs set in, and in the midst of the crimson flow she expired. It is supposed that one of the main blood vessels was rent by the convulsive efforts of the girl. For more than a year she had been in delicate health, but had never ceased her accustomed work, nor shown any symptoms of a dangerous affliction. She was raised in Mrs. Clark's family; a strong attachment existed between them, and all regret her untimely death. The Coroner held an inquest as follows:

INQUEST No. 22: Held on Twelfth street, between Magazine and Broadway, in the city of Louisville, Tuesday, November 17th, 1868, upon the body of Catharine Clark, colored, aged about sixteen years. Verdict of the jury: That said Catharine Clark came to her death, as above, from the effects of internal hemorrhage.

DICK MOORE, C. J. C.

Grand Worthy Chief Templar.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Kentucky, held at Scottsville last week, Mr. J. J. Hickman was elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar for the ensuing year. Mr. Hickman is a gentleman of talent and ability, and has been one of the most diligent workers for the cause in this State. The compliment is well deserved.

Effect of the Weather.

Two cronies from the Emerald Isle, Pat Presley and Tony Flynn, were induced by the nipping and eager air of yesterday to crook their elbows oftener than the law permits. Consequently they were taken in out of the cold by the humane police, and will undergo the usual reconstruction at the bar of justice this morning.

The Sunday Bail Case.

The case of Justices Clement and Doane, against whom a rule was issued to show cause why they released M. Rosenbaum from jail on the Sabbath day, was yesterday called in the City Court, and, owing to the indisposition of Justice Clement, continued till next Tuesday.

Briefly Done.

The honorable City Court transacted all its business yesterday morning in exactly one hour by the watch. Judicial affairs are in a healthy state.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

A Devout Disciple of Mesmer Before the Courts on a Charge of Lunacy.

HE PLEADS HIS OWN CASE.

And Tells Some Wonderful Stories of the Freaks of Sympathetic Influence.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

A gentleman named Robert Sadler was arraigned before his honor Judge Bruce, in the Circuit Court yesterday, on a writ of *lunatico inquirendo*. The case is a very peculiar one, and it is admitted that he is perfectly sane on all subjects save one, and that is animal magnetism or mesmerism, and on that he entertains the most radical and extravagant ideas.

Mr. Sadler is an Englishman by birth, is about 55 years of age, above the medium hight of men, sallow complexion, light hazle, hair slightly mixed with gray, and a melancholy expression of the countenance that seemed to indicate that he had suffered many sorrows and troubles in life.

The writ was sued out in no malice, it seems, for the prosecution was conducted by Colonel Phil. Lee in the most liberal and gentlemanly manner, and with the greatest respect to the gentleman's feelings. He, however, alleges that it is instigated to deprive him of an inheritance that falls to him from his parents in England, who are very wealthy.

He lives three miles from Louisville on the Cane run road, is a man of excellent education, and converses freely and rationally on the most difficult subjects of science and literature. He was for many years a school-teacher in that neighborhood, where he has lived for thirty years, and borne a good reputation as such. Among the witnesses were Gov. Meriwether, Dr. Bell, and other prominent citizens, who all testified to his industry, ability and sanity, except on the one subject of mesmerism, and confessed that on that he went far beyond all of whom they had ever heard. He conducted the case on his side principally by himself, and was assisted by Mr. Buford Twyman, and showed even more than ordinary ability.

He admitted all that was said in regard to his ideas on mesmerism, and advanced them in a plain and able manner to the jury. After the testimony was finished he held a conversation with Col. Lee in the presence of the court, and related many incidents of his life, wherein this sympathetic influence had acted upon him. He stated that he had a great repugnance to his theory though he believed it true, and thought it hard that one man should suffer on account of the ills of others. He says he believes more in animal magnetism than in spiritualism. When any one with whom he is connected by this magnetism is hurt he can feel the pain though he does not know that it is as acute. He once felt the burning progress of a knife cutting in his side, and experienced inexpressible agonies, and afterwards learned that just such an operation as he had experienced had been performed the same day at the hospital in this city.

Once he was sitting in the midst of his family, on a quiet Sabbath afternoon, when he was seized by a crushing sensation in his shoulder, and imagined the crushed bones distinctly in his shoulder and arm, and suffered the consequent pain, though nothing apparently to the sight was the matter with his limb, and next day the city papers brought him the news of a man being thrown under the wheels of an omnibus and having his shoulder and arm broken.

At another time, while an operation on the throat of a person was being performed in the hospital here he felt distinctly the operation being made and the tube being thrust into his throat. This continued three or four days, and he afterwards learned of the similar operation being actually performed.

One day, while passing into his dining-room, he was suddenly overcome and fell backwards insensible on the floor, severely bruising his head. This time he suffered no pain whatever, and on consciousness returning he found his family around him busied in efforts to restore him. He felt much anxiety in regard to this unusual case, and questioned members of his family closely as to whether there was any convulsions or frothing of the mouth, but there were no indications of anything more than an ordinary fainting spell. Some weeks since he detected a slight identity of epilepsy, but not very serious.

While at the farther end of his field one day he heard the fire bells ringing, and was warned that there was a fire which would do him some injury, and on coming to his house found the kitchen in a blaze.

One day he was made aware of an abortion being committed by the agency of this sympathy, and told persons near him that some rascality was being committed. He felt the keen passes of the knife as it penetrated and suffered agony as intense as if the operation were really being performed upon him. This was also verified by the arrest of parties in the neighborhood a few days after for abortion. It was learned that the deed was committed on the same day and at the same hour that he suffered the pain.

One evening about sunset he felt a bullet strike him in the forehead, and though he was not shocked or knocked down, suffered as much pain. In five minutes after his little nephew came running to the house with the news that a man had been shot a short distance from his house.

Very often he feels a glass of whisky at his lips, and can even smell it though there is nothing of the kind near. This, he says, results from the sympathetic influence existing between him and the person at the time. Col. Lee here inquired if it smelt and tasted the same as if it were really so, when Mr. Sadler jocularly remarked that "anyway he would rather be the principal."

These, he said, were only a few of the many incidents of the kind that occurred to him during his life, and said he did not expect that those who were not subject to this influence would credit such stories, but they were as true and manifest to him as common day doings are to ordinary people.

When questioned as to reports that he would get up in the night and scream and wake the inmates of the house, he said that often the pain occasioned by the hurting of some one with whom he was connected was so great that it was impossible for him to avoid giving vent to his agony in screams, just as any one else would. He felt the pain equally as severe as the principal—that is, the one who is actually hurt. In reply to a question, he said he had no way of finding out whether distance destroys the effect of the sympathy or not, as he could not tell how far away from him the principal was at the time of the sensation.

After a lengthy and pleasant conversation with Col. Lee and the jury, in which he argued his views so well that he destroyed in the minds of his hearers the credulity that would exist with the reader. He talked so rationally and was so confident in his assertions that for the time all within his hearing seemed converts to his strange theory. He seemed indignant at being taken from the bosom of his family and dragged here before a criminal tribunal on such a charge for entertaining opinions no more in advance of the age, and consequently no more monstrous than those of Socrates, who was persecuted by the ignorant, but whom the progress of enlightenment and knowledge proved to be correct. He had lived in Kentucky thirty years; had with his own hands cleared and cultivated his farm, and now when he has settled himself down to spend the few remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the little fortune which he has by hard labor accumulated, it is hard that he is not allowed to do so in this country of a boasted free speech and free press.

The jury retired and, after being out about an hour, returned and reported that they could not agree, when they were discharged.

Theatre Comique.

The rain and mud does not seem to affect the size of the houses at the above popular place of amusement. The "White Fawn" is being improved upon every night. In addition to the "Fawn" is the olio entertainment which cannot be surpassed. The beautiful and accomplished vocalists, Miss Ada Newton, Hattie Mason, and Clara Devere held the audience in perfect awe with their sweet melodious voices. They never fail to receive encores, and are decidedly the greatest favorites that have ever visited our city.

Magnificent Organ.

Moorhead & Co. yesterday received from Bavaria, Germany, a superb organ, manufactured there expressly for the German Catholic church on Shelby street, near Broadway. The instrument is finished in the most unique and elaborate style, having statues of the twelve apostles, and other decidedly original and elegant features. It will be ready for use in the church within three weeks.

CUFFEE AND DINAH.

Their Numerous Family of Sluggards in Louisville.

On general principles, the everlasting African is not a very useful citizen, just now, at any rate. He is sadly prone to vagabondism and all its attendant evils. Such we know to be his leading propensities as developed here. The city is more completely overrun with Sambo and his progeny at present than ever before. They swarm every nook and corner where they may lounge with impunity, and then push the white *canaille* from their places of domicile. It would not be absolutely insufferable if it were not chiefly the result of laziness on the part of the "chosen race," whom the Radicals love so well. Laziness is the word and the epidemic. And we know that indolence begets a long train of vile practices, and ends at last in filling our jails. It is true that some of the idle negroes in the midst of us are not blameable for their condition—those, for example, who have been thrown out of work by the stoppage of operations in our brickyards and other manufactories—but the great majority of them are idle and vicious from deliberate choice. We have one of hundreds of cases in point. A farmer in this vicinity recently needed a small number of negro men to dig potatoes for two weeks. He came to the city for that purpose, but all his efforts to engage the hands proved unavailing. As a last and more hopeful resort he confided the job to three or four police officers. They spent several days among the loafing blacks, but with no better success than the farmer, who had offered to pay them one dollar per day and board them. Now, when negroes or whites, having no visible means of support reject such fair overtures, what is the inference? They live, they eat and drink, and some of them even maintain themselves in "style." They must steal, they do steal. And now that winter is fast approaching they will become less fastidious, less timorous, and attempt to steal by wholesale. We have in mind the vagabond class only, those who have dropped into Louisville in their predatory passage from pillar to post, and not our resident colored people, who are proverbially honest and industrious. We advise these sluggards and rogues to look well to their hides, and cultivate honesty or the protective influence of the Freedmen's Bureau, for our citizens do not mean longer to be imposed upon by them.

Louisville Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Crampton, the present star at this establishment, is fast winning her way into popular favor.

Her personation of Hamlet on Monday evening, and that of Medea last night, prove her to be a perfect mistress of her profession. Her acting is of the old school, and in these days of sensational and clap-trap dramas it is very refreshing to see such acting as we were wont to see during the days of Macready, the elder Booth and Charlotte Cushman. Miss Crampton, by the way, appears in one of Miss Cushman's great characters this evening—that of "Meg Merillies," in the operatic drama of Guy Mannering, and we feel assured that the old Gypsy, in the hands of Miss Crampton, will be justly and truly rendered. The music, which is of the most charming order, will be well given, as it will be under the immediate supervision of Manager Duffield.

We trust Miss Crampton will receive that attention that she merits from this her native city.

A New Albany Editor on a Louisville Judge.

The New Albany Ledger copies the account published in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday morning of the arrest and trial in the City Court of a girl named Mary Knight, and her father, with the remarks of Judge Craig before passing sentence upon them, and in that connection takes occasion to express its opinion of Judge Craig, as follows:

Judge Craig is a very good judge in some cases, but he has a streak of vanity that is always manifested whenever an opportunity to moralize is presented. We do not object to the sentiment of Judge Craig, for it is to a great extent true, but if he intends to convey the idea that Indiana does not afford all the facilities possible for the education of her people, he is ignorant of the workings of one of the best matured institutions of our State. It is an unpardonable ignorance in Judge Craig, for we have heard him dilate by the half hour upon the education, morals and customs of ancient times, when about to consign some poor devil to the work-house. If he is so well versed in the morals, education and customs of olden times we should think he would post himself in the history of the present.

Seven Counties Unreported.

Our attentive friend, W. T. Samuels, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, sends the latest official election intelligence, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, Nov. 17, 1868.

I give you below the official vote of Floyd and Magoffin counties: Floyd—Seymour and Blair, 602; Grant and Colfax, 112. Rice, 451; Zeigler, 167. Magoffin—Seymour and Blair, 233; Grant and Colfax, 247. Rice, 234; Zeigler, 213. Henderson, Johnson, Letcher, Perry, Robertson, Rowan and Wolfe yet to hear from.

Yours, truly, W. T. SAMUELS,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Personal.

We learn that Mr. A. C. Goodwin has become the principal of the McManus School, vice Professor McManus, who will act as teacher of penmanship in the institution.

Lieutenant Commander S. W. Terry, of the United States Navy, is at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. A. J. Campbell and bride, whose fortunes and beings were blended in Lexington, Ky., yesterday morning, are domiciled at the Louisville Hotel.

Enterprise.

The important opinion of Attorney General Evarts in regard to the redistillation question, in which Western distillers are so vitally interested, was published exclusively in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday morning, being sent us specially by telegraph from Washington by our correspondent in that city.

Richmond Branch Railroad.

As will be seen by the advertisement, regular trains on the Richmond and Knoxville branches of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad commence running to-day to Richmond and Mt. Vernon.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 18.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The attention of Jeffersonville subscribers is directed to the following notice, which appeared in the Saturday issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL:

"The Sunday edition will be as separate and distinct from the regular daily edition as if it was printed in another office. Regular subscribers will be served with the paper only during week days—from Monday to Saturday inclusive. The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL can be purchased of newsboys at five cents per copy, or will be delivered by our carriers in any part of the city at five cents per copy, or twenty cents per month, or at thirty cents per week when taken in connection with the regular daily issue. To avoid confusion with the carriers, those who wish the Sunday issue should notify the carriers of the fact."

The delivery to subscribers in this city will therefore be from Monday to Saturday hereafter, instead of Tuesday to Sunday, as has been the case heretofore. Those wishing the Sunday edition can have it delivered as above, by notifying the carriers before next Sunday.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Weather strip orders were handed into our young friends, Fitch, Lindsey & Reuter, No. 75 Fourth street, yesterday by the wholesale. We advise all who wish this article to leave their orders this morning, if they wish to get them on before cold weather.

Grecian Bend Cocktail

to be had at the Magenta—the only place in the city. In addition to the regular oyster soup lunch which the Magenta sets every night they will give a magnificent oyster soup and 'possum lunch every Saturday night, plenty of oysters and abundance of 'possum. Dick Seay presides at the bar, and will serve up the new Nickerbine and Grecian Bend Cocktails with the grace of a Chesterfield.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

The proceedings in this court to-day were as follows:

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Clement and George W. Doane, Justices of the Peace, rule to show cause why they released M. Rosenbaum from jail on Sunday, November 15th; continued.

John Bennett on peace warrant by Hugh Willis; held in $300 for six months.

Amanda Fore, stealing a shawl from G. Self; held in $100 to answer.

The following cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were adjusted:

Wm. Delany, fined $3 and held in $100 for sixty days; Joseph Bogue, fined $3 and held in $100 for thirty days; Mary Bell, fined $3 and held in $100 for six months; Gus Ackman, discharged; Wm. Gordon and Martin C. Webb, bond forfeited, continued and capias; C. S. Fisher and Michael Ausen, fined $5 each.

JEFFERSON CRIMINAL COURT.

November Term.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The following cases were assigned for trial ... named:

Manan, Dec. 2.
Ferguson, Dec. 2.
Sam Johnson, Nov. 21.
Sanford and Southers, Dec. 1.
Schell, Dec. 3.
W. H. Bowman, Dec. 3.
Jackson, Dec. 3.
Coldus, Dec. 2.

Cases Tried.

Len White and Munsy Blair, robbery; discharged.

Frank Berry, dismissed.

S. Crowne, verdict of guilty and judgment for $20.

Robert Sadler, lunacy; jury disagreed and were discharged.

BANKRUPTCY.

The only petition for adjudication in bankruptcy filed in the Clerk's office yesterday was that of Isham T. Lado, of Henry county.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	AMERICA	5 P. M.
Madison	J. L. GRAHAM	12 M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Evansville	BELLE VERNON	12 M.
Memphis	NORMAN	5 P. M.
St. Louis	ANNA	12 M.
Kentucky River	DOVE No. 2	3 P. M.
New Orleans	LOUISVILLE	5 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	4 P. M.

ARRIVALS—November 17.

United States, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Melnotte, St. Louis. — J. N. McCullough, Pitts.
Sallie, St. Louis. — S. J. Hale, Memphis.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.

DEPARTURES—November 17.

United States, Cin. — Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Melnotte, Cin. — J. N. McCullough, Pitts.
Rose Hite, Henderson. — S. J. Hale, Cin.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.

BOATS IN PORT

St. Francis, city wharf. — Richmond, Portland.
Morning Star, Portland. — Indiana, Portland.
Falls City, city wharf. — Louisville, Portland.
Pink Varble, Portland. — Mary Houston, city wharf.
LeClaire, city wharf. — John Lumsden, city wharf.
Peytona, city wharf. — Norman, city wharf.
Palestine, Portland. — Tennessee, city wharf.
Sallie, Portland.

THE RIVER continues to rise slowly at this port. Last evening the marks indicated six feet water in the canal, four feet water in the chute, and three feet water on the rocks, a rise of seven inches since our last report. The river was rising at Pittsburg and Cincinnati yesterday, with a steady rain at Pittsburg. The latest advices from below report eight feet to Cairo. The weather yesterday was cold and cloudy, with indications of falling weather. Business on the wharf yesterday was tolerably brisk. A number of boats are advertised to leave to-day, and a lively time may be anticipated.

The fleet and handsome Tarascon is the regular packet for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day from the Portland wharf.

The Dove No. 2 is the regular packet for Kentucky river at 3 P. M. to-day from the city wharf.

The mammoth Louisville of the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company, is the packet for New Orleans to-day at 5 P. M. from the Portland wharf. The Louisville is a magnificent freight and passenger steamer, and her officers, Capt. James Lusk and Clerk Henry Bruce, are courteous and attentive gentlemen. She goes promptly at the hour.

The Anna, of the popular and reliable St. Louis Express Line, will leave the city wharf at noon to-day for St. Louis. Montcalm & Levi are the agents.

The staunch and fleet Green river packet Falls City will leave the city wharf at 4 P. M. to-day for Bowling Green and all intermediate points on Green river. The Falls City was recently purchased by the Green River Packet Company, and this is her first trip under their auspices. Capt. John A. Robinson, a courteous gentleman and accomplished officer, has command, Capt. J. G. Berry retiring from that position. Mr. E. B. Seeley, the popular clerk, retaining his position in the office. The repairs to Rochester locks have been completed, and she will go through without detention.

The Belle Vernon will pass down to-day at noon for Evansville.

The Norman, thoroughly repaired and refitted, is advertised to leave the wharf at 5 P. M. to-day for Memphis.

The J. N. McCullough arrived from Pittsburg yesterday, with considerable freight for this port. In rounding to at the wharf she got too far out, and lodged on the rocks, and remained there some time, but finally worked off without receiving any damage. She left for Pittsburg last evening with a lot of wheat, oats, tobacco and railroad iron, and had engagements for a lot of hay at points above.

The Leonora No. 2, from Madison, had a big trip. Since her last visit to this port she has received a pair of new chimneys, improving her appearance considerably. She reshipped a lot of hay on the J. N. McCullough for Pittsburg.

The Melnotte, from St. Louis, arrived yesterday with a big trip. She discharged here about 2,000 sacks of rye, 18 hhds. of tobacco, and a small lot of miscellaneous freight, and passed up for Cincinnati.

The Sallie, a large freight boat from Fort Benton, arrived at the foot of the canal yesterday, but was unable to come through on account of her length, and laid up to await water to come over the falls.

The Champion will pass down for Evansville to-morrow.

The Peytona was receiving for St. Louis yesterday at a lively rate. She takes her departure for that port to-morrow.

The Norman was inspected yesterday and pronounced A 1. She leaves for Memphis to-day.

The St. Francis, Captain Bowman's new boat, commenced receiving for Memphis and St. Francis river yesterday. She takes her departure to-morrow.

A dispatch to Messrs. Morehead & Co., received yesterday, states that the Legal Tender will arrive from New Orleans to-morrow.

Bob Lodge, Esq., the heavy clerk of the low-pressure Richmond, was in the city yesterday, ready for business. The Richmond will leave for New Orleans on Saturday.

The license of Capt. Wm. Varble, falls pilot, which was suspended a short time ago has been restored and Capt. Will is ready for business.

The Des Arc, Capt. Elliott, will leave Memphis on Monday at 5 P. M., for all points on White and Black rivers. Passengers can connect with her via the Louisville and Memphis Railroad.

The Lady Grace, while on her way to Cincinnati, Sunday night, burst a cylinder head three miles below Rising Sun. Nobody hurt. The sternwheel America takes her place in the Cincinnati and Madison trade until the necessary repairs are made.

The steamers in the upper Mississippi and Missouri are preparing to go into winter quarters and navigation is drawing to a close.

The famous boat builders, Messrs. E. C. & H. C. Murray, of Paducah, Ky., formerly of this city, and who were extensively engaged during the war in planning and constructing Confederate gunboats, the renowned Merrimac being among the number, are now building at Decatur, Ala., two superb specimens of marine architecture for Capts. Todd & Spellers, and Capt. James Johnson. Capt. Todd's boat is nearly finished, and will be launched next Saturday. She is 125 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 4 feet hold. Captain Johnson's boat will be finished in January, and will receive the machinery of the Kingston. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 115 feet; beam, 26 feet; hold, 4½ feet. Both boats are to ply on the Tennessee river, between Decatur, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

River Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, November 17, 12 M.—Weather rainy and disagreeable. River 5 feet 7 inches and rising slowly. Thermometer 52.

NASHVILLE, November 17.—River rising; 5½ feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather clear and cold. Departed—Tyrone, for Cairo.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—Weather clear and cool. River rising fast with 10 feet to Cairo. The Arkansas is declining with thirty inches to Little Rock. Arrived—Louisa, from Evansville. Departed—Alaska, for New Orleans; Shreve, for Vicksburg; Forsyth and Luminary for St. Louis; Kilgour and Argonaut for Louisville.

CAIRO, Nov. 17.—Stonewall, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 10 P. M.; Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 6 A. M.; Shamrock, Cincinnati to St. Louis, at 7 A. M.; Tallsman, Nashville and return, at 7 A. M.; Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Legal Tender, New Orleans to Louisville, at 10 A. M.; Mollie Hambleton, Memphis to Cairo, at 10 A. M.; Argosy, Cincinnati to New Orleans, at noon; Nashville and Evansville packets at 6 P. M. River fell eight inches. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—River has risen 18 inches the last twenty-four hours, with 18 feet in the channel and 84 feet under the bridge. Weather cloudy and cold. The Charmer from Evansville, was the only arrival outside of the regular packets. The departures included Belle Vernon for Evansville, and Anna for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Arrived—Tom Jasper and Bob Roy, Keokuk; Geo. S. Weeks, Davenport; City of Alton, Memphis; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Ben Accord, Metropolis; Nightingale, Cincinnati. Departed—Tom Jasper and Bob Roy, Keokuk; City of Cairo, Memphis. River falling slowly, with 11 feet to Cairo. All the upper streams are declining, and navigation is about drawing to a close, in consequence of cold weather. The weather was very cold here last night, and mud on the streets was frozen hard and dry this morning. It is now freezing, with a high wind.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

Stephen A. Morse, Esq., and Captain Sam Houston arrived from Memphis yesterday morning. The Ilinois was sold to Captain Lee for $1,000. No further effort will be made to raise the Florence Traber, the only boat in which these gentlemen are now owners, as she lies buried in the sand in Arkansas river. Her machinery will be taken off.

The St. Louis Democrat of Monday says:

The river declined yesterday at the rate of about 2 feet per 24 hours. There is a fair stage of water south and north, 5 feet large to Peoria, but the Missouri has dropped down with surprising agility. The Upper Mississippi is reported falling above Dubuque, with some floating ice at St. Paul. Very few boats will cross the lower rapids this year. A rapid decline is expected there. Business active on the wharf yesterday and few boats in port at 6 P. M. The Star packet for Wyandotte left crowded with freight and people. The Memphis packet took out a great load. Other boats generally looked as if they had all they wanted. Weather very pleasant.

The Memphis Bulletin of Monday says:

Soon after 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the steamboat Peoria City, from St. Louis, landed at Larry Harnstead's wharfboat at the foot of Monroe street. She had on board about two hundred deck passengers who were on their way down to work on the levees. Quarreling and fighting was going on among them, and amid the row and confusion two of them fell into the river between the boat and the wharfboat, and neither of the bodies have been found. Who they were could not be ascertained.

The unfortunate occurrence above related attracted many persons upon the wharfboat, and one of them, when passing down the gangway, about fifteen minutes after the two men had been drowned, was seen to fall into the river. Lights were procured and gentlemen employed on the wharfboat did their best to find the unfortunate man, but nothing could be seen of him, and he also was drowned. Who he was, whether belonging to this city, or a stranger, nobody knew.

The New Orleans Crescent of Sunday says:

Since our last the following named steamers have arrived: Celeste, Captain Dowty, from Alexandria, with 758 bales cotton, etc.; Louisiana, Captain Phillips, from Louisville, with a full freight; R. L. Hodge, from Bayou Sara, with 155 bales cotton, 172 hhds. sugar, 2 6 bbls. molasses and sundries; Thomas Powell, Olnvant, from Donaldsonville, with 29 hhds. sugar and 125 bbls. molasses; Wild Wagoner, Capt. Richardson, from Natchez, with 561 bales cotton, etc.

It was rumored upon the landing yesterday evening that Captain W. T. Harrison, of the Bart Able, had been tendered command of the Ruth and that she would enter the trade as a regular packet between this city and Vicksburg.

Only 1,014 bales cotton were received yesterday per river steamers.

The total receipts for the past week of cotton by river steamers were 19,9.. bales, showing a decrease compared with the receipts of the previous week of 2,337 bales cotton, and 4,250 on the receipts for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Robert E. Lee left Vicksburg for this port on the 13th with 1,200 bales cotton.

The Mobile Register of the 11th says:

An eighteen hours' rain is reported up the Black Warrior and that stream is rising, ... swelling, while the Alabama and Tombigbee, having no backlog of that kind, are still on the decline. The arrivals also report the through steamer Ilo ... not far behind them, with a full load of cotton over 1,200 bales for the Crescent City.

CLARA SINK.—From a private dispatch to one of ... clients, dated Demopolis, ... we are pained to learn that this neatest of steamers ... sunk ... the dispatch says fifty to ... below Demopolis—giving no other particulars.

The accident occurred on the up-trip, and must have happened in the latter part of Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. Boats sink now sometimes before break ast, and are raised and go on ... she will be raised ... the nonarrival of the ... Battle ... State ... it ... seen to ... that she might have been detained assisting the ... wreck.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1868.

AMENDATORY REPORT.

Mr. Dante, from the special committee, reported a resolution referring to the City Engineer and Street Commissioners the subject of purchasing the turnpike road in Third street, to report the amount the city should pay, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported a resolution repealing the resolution empowering the Mayor to employ some person to convey persons to the House of Refuge and St. Xavier's Institute, which was adopted.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1868.

The local money market continues to work close, but not to an extent that is embarrassing to business in any of its departments. The banks have sufficient supplies of currency to meet the demands of their regular customers, which are not unusually urgent, and the rate of interest is still quoted at 9 to 12 per cent.

The New York Commercial List of the 14th says:

Trade, in nearly all departments, continues dull and a very general distrust is the predominant feeling in the commercial situation. The pressure in the money market, though somewhat abated, is still severe enough to restrict mercantile operations within narrow limits, and to give buyers, with some exceptions, the advantage in prices. Although money is easier, there are rumors of renewed combinations to create an artificial stringency, which, whether true or not, has a bad effect. There have been a number of more or less conflicting statements as to the course of action which the Secretary of the Treasury has pursued and intends to pursue with regard to the currency, among the latest and most probable of which is, that smarting under the strictures of a portion of the press, he has determined not to do anything in the matter hereafter, nor to attempt to do anything, nor to make a show of doing anything, nor a threat of doing anything. This is probably the most sensible plan the secretary could adopt, since, as we have seen, all attempts to regulate affairs in Wall street have only served to make matters worse by impairing the credit of the Government. From present appearances, the expected revival of trade "after election" is not likely to be realized. The truth is, business men deem it prudent to await developments incident to the reassembling of Congress. As very much, connected with the material interests of the country, depends upon the course of legislation during the pending session of that body, it is very natural that much anxiety should be felt in regard to its action upon the prominent issues of the day. We trust the business men of the country, who care nothing for schemes of party aggrandizement, will not be disappointed. In the hope of a prudent, judicious and statesmanlike treatment of these issues. At all events, confidence must be established, and a stable policy of finance and taxation inaugurated, before any increased activity in trade, or freedom in the movement of capital can be expected. As the case stands, there is too much at stake to enter upon any extended business operations, such as are especially needed to repair the losses of war, to give profitable employment to labor, develop the latent wealth of the country, and enable the people to bear the heavy burdens of federal and local taxation. Money is in active demand at 7 per cent. on call, and 10@15 per cent. discount.

Exchange to-day was offering somewhat more freely, and transactions were reported at 25c discount for round lots. The ruling rates, however, were par buying to 1-10 premium selling.

The New York gold market was more than usually excited to-day, and the fluctuations had a wide range. Telegraphic advices to the Commercial News Department reported the opening quotation at 135⅛; 10:25, 135⅛; 11:30, 135¼; 11:45, 134⅞; 12:30, 135⅛; 1:55, 134⅞; 2:20, 134⅞; 3 P. M., 134⅞; 4:15 P. M., 134⅞. The New York Financial Chronicle of the 14th says:

There has been considerable disposition to hold gold upon anticipations of large remittances having to be made this month to Europe; and the more so as the local exports continue light, the receipts of cotton hills moderate and the shipments of bonds much below what was expected. The upward tendency from this cause has been held in check by doubts whether the clique engaged in "locking up" money may again throw a large amount of gold on the market with a view to hoarding the proceeds. At the same time the rates of exchange have been kept lower than was expected, though considerable amounts of bills have been borrowed and thrown upon the market. Loaning rates are easy.

The offerings of gold and silver in this market are light but a good demand for American gold coin is reported. Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., Bankers, No. 159 Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	133½	134½
Silver dollars	133½	
Silver ½s and ¼s	126	
Silver dimes and half dimes	121	

The New York market for Government bonds opened strong to-day with gold loans at ⅛ per cent. and sterling exchange 109¼ to 109⅜. Prices were not sustained during the day and a sharp decline was established on all descriptions.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the New York market at 2:20 P. M. for the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	A'v. Dec.
6-20's of 1881	11⅞	114	114⅛	
" " 1862	109	109	109⅛	
" " 1864	106⅛	107⅛	106⅛	
" " 1865	106⅛	107⅛	106⅛	
" new 1865	110⅛	110⅛	109⅞	
" " 1867	109⅛	109⅛	109⅞	
" " 1868	110	110⅛	110⅛	
10-40s	104⅞	105	104⅞	

A light demand in this market is reported and Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co. quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1881	113	114⅛
Five-twenties 1862	108⅛	109⅛
Five-twenties 1864	105⅛	106⅛
Five-twenties 1865	106⅛	107
Five-twenties (new) 1865	108	109⅛
Five-twenties 1867	108⅛	109⅛
Five-twenties 1868	109⅛	110⅛
Ten-forties	104⅛	104⅞
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds	100⅛	101⅞

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS. The market continues quiet, and a few calls for some of the leading stocks and bonds are reported, among which Jeffersonville railroad 7 per cent. bonds are included. Prices are unchanged since yesterday, and the following quotations, prepared by Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., fairly represent the market:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113	@114
National bank, second	90	@ 94
National bank, Planters'	90	@ 94
National bank, city	90	@100
Bank of Kentucky	124½	@125½
Bank of Louisville	100	@102
Merchants' bank	122	@123
Commercial bank	81	@ 83
Northern bank	111	@112
Farmers' bank	101	@103
People's bank	103	@104
Mechanics' bank	101	@102
Western Financial Corporation bank	66½	@ 67½
Falls City Tobacco bank	99	@100
Masonic bank (new)	101	@102
Masonic bank (old)	99	@100
Security bank	103	@104
Louisville Ins. Co. bank	100	@102
Western Ins. Co. bank	130	@135
German Ins. Co. bank	100	@105
Gas Co. stock	130	@131
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	90	@100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	30	@ 32
Jeff., M. & Ind. R. R.	44	@ 44
L. & N. R. R.	64	@ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	76½	@77½
City for bounty	79	@ 79½
City for school purposes	79	@ 80
City for Jeffersonville railroad	78	@ 79
City for Louisville and Nash'lle R. R. (M. S.)	79	@ 79½
City for Louisville and Nash'lle R. R. (L. B.)	79	@ 80
City for Lexington railroad	79	@ 80
City for wharf (new)	79	@ 80
City for Waterworks (old)	77	@ 78
City for Waterworks (new)	79	@ 80
Waterworks bonds	79	@ 80
Canal bond (first issue)	95½	@ 96
Canal bond (second issue)	95½	@ 96
Canal bond (third issue)	95½	@ 96
Canal bond (fourth issue)	93	@ 94
Kentucky State bond (old)	98	@ 99
Kentucky State bond (new)	93	@ 94
Central Passenger railway bond	90	@ 91
Citizens' Passenger railway bond	90	@ 91
City Passenger railway bond	90	@ 91
Jeffersonville railroad bond (old)	90	@ 91
Jeffersonville railroad bond (new)	79	@ 80
Louisville and Frankfort R. R. bond (C. Brch.)	85	@ 86
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. B.)	89	@ 90
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (L. Br.)	91	@ 92
Louisville and Nashville R. R. bond (M. bch.)	91	@ 92
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (cons'ted mortg)	80	@ 81
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad	85	@ 86

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following is an exhibit of the market for the past three days as given by telegraph quotations at 3 P. M. each day:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
New York Central	119½	121½	120
Erie	41½	51	49⅞
Reading	98½	99½	98⅞
Michigan Southern	85½	84	83⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	84½	85	81
Chicago & Northwest'n	81½	85½	85⅞
Do. preferred	85	85⅛	81⅞
Rock Island	104½	105⅞	101⅞
Fort Wayne	107½	108⅛	107⅞
West. U. T. Company	35	36⅛	36
Adams Express Co	46	49	48
American Express Co	42	44	42
Merchants' Express Co	19½	21½	21½
Wells, Fargo & Co	26½	26½	26½

COMMERCIAL.

Business localities presented a seasonably active appearance to-day and a fair trade was reported by jobbers in the various departments of the general markets.

The noon dispatches to the Commercial News Department were not of special importance, and had little, if any effect upon the markets.

The Chicago provision market was reported dull and unchanged. The New York market for mess pork was reported quiet but steady, at $30. Lard dull and nominal, and bacon and cut meats quiet but steady. The Cincinnati market for green meats was reported easier. The Chicago dispatch reported flour steady, with fair demand. Wheat irregular and heavy. The 1:30 P. M. New York dispatch reported wheat dull and nominal. In Cincinnati flour and wheat were reported dull and nominal with no demand whatever.

There has been for several days a fair local demand for flour in this market, and some transactions have been made on speculation, parties believing that prices have touched bottom. In grain holders of wheat give it as their opinion that prices must advance at an early day. This expectation is based upon the supposition that farmers will from this time forward hold crops out of the market, and that this will advance prices by creating scarcity. We believe all such advice bad, and are confident that those who follow it will have cause for regrets. The New York Journal of Commerce of the 14th reviews the question of breadstuffs at some length; points out the arguments used to induce farmers to send their grain forward. It also reviews the ill-advised arguments of those who urged a different policy, and says:

We endeavored to counteract the effect of these reckless statements, and to show how much better it would be for all concerned that the produce should come forward freely early in the season without any such extravagant expectations of prices or demand. The farmer would receive the best price he was likely to obtain, and have the money in hand; the produce could be moved to advantage without crowding or choking the channels of transportation; and an active local and return trade would be encouraged by the sale and movement at once of so large a portion of the crops.

We have reason to know that a large number of our readers heeded our advice to their own profit, and were thus saved from the disasters that overtook so many. Not a few of our best exchanges gave additional currency to our views with their own indorsement, and their subscribers owe them a debt of gratitude, for it required some courage to take the stand against a speculation that seemed to favor the producing interests. Many, however, were carried away with the excitement, and embarked wildly in the promising venture. There was a little advance, sufficient to stimulate the hopes of the sanguine, and thus a very considerable capital was invested in the effort to control the market. A table giving the comparative prices at the time our first articles were published and at the present writing will furnish a more graphic picture of the result than can be set forth in words. We give the extreme range:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS AT NEW YORK.

	Aug. 15, 1868.	Nov. 12, 1868.
FLOUR—		
Superfine State	$7 40@8 25	$5 75@6 15
Fancy do	8 50@10 25	7 00@7 60
Super. Western	7 40@8 25	5 80@6 15
Fancy do	9 00@10 50	6 75@7 60
Roundhoop Ohio	9 00@9 70	7 25@7 85
St. Louis	11 00@17 75	7 50@13 00
Southern	9 50@15 00	7 50@13 00
California	10 50@12 50	8 00@11 25
Rye meal	8 25@10 65	5 80@7 85
WHEAT—		
No. 1 spring	2 12@2 15	1 64@1 65
No. 2 spring	1 98@2 00	1 51@1 55
White Michigan	2 65@2 68	2 20@2 30
White California	2 90@...	2 40@2 50
RYE—Western	1 85@...	1 50@1 55
CORN—Mixed	1 10@1 21	1 15@1 17
OATS—Western	83@...	74@...

The depression of general trade, which has been felt more or less ... at the West. ... states, has been the result chiefly of this ill advised speculation. Many dealers and some banks have failed; collections have been delayed; there is no animation at country stores, and our merchants are confessedly disappointed in the result. Even the South, which did so poorly for every one last year, has this season done far better, as a whole, than the West. The Southern crops were sold as soon as ready. A prominent Southern journal, one of the very best issued, exclaimed as the season opened—"Feed the Journal of Commerce, and make hay while the sun shines; sell your cotton and pocket the profit that offers."

We hope this lesson will be duly pondered, and serve as a warning and guide for the future. The cities most popular at the moment are not the first to feed and follow. When the crops are ready for market the producer should sell what he has to spare; or, at any rate, should dispose of sufficient to pay on his debts and give him cash in his purse. Even if prices afterwards advance he will have acted wisely, and still have no real cause to regret his sale; while in nine times out of ten he will have done what is manifestly the best for his real interest. Speculators and forestallers, whether in stocks or produce, are certain in the long run to come to grief. Hoarding or holding for a rise have been the ruin of all who have persisted in that line of policy.

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Prices continue steady with fair receipts, and we quote prices ranging from $3 for common jennetings to $6 per bbl. for strictly choice Northern.

BATTING—Is in good demand and firm, with light stocks, and dealers are selling Cincinnati at 32 to 34c; Maysville, Ilsane at 30 to 31c; Maysville No. 1 at 29 to 33c; No. 2 batting we quote at 25 to 27c per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts are liberal, and prices irregular, ranging from 25 to 38c for country butter; Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio tub butter is steady at 35 to 40c, and New York is held at 45c per pound.

BAGGING AND ROPE—There is still a fair jobbing demand and prices are about the same as have ruled for several weeks. We note a sale of 60 pieces at 21½c to 22½c. We quote Ky. 2-lb bagging at 21 to 22; light-weight Kentucky at 15 to 18c. Flax bagging at 21½ to 22½c, according to brand. Machine rope 11 to 12c. Hand rope at 8 to 9c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is in good demand with liberal sales to the local trade. Pennsylvania, in cotton sacks, is held at 6½c, and dealers are selling in barrels at $10, and half-barrels at $5 50 @6 10.

BEANS—A prime article commands from $3 to $3 25 per bu on arrival, and $3 75 to $4 per bu from store.

BEESWAX—Is in demand at 33 to 35c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The supply is large, below the demand at $100 to $150 per ton for good to prime. Inferior is held at from $80 to $90 per ton.

CHESTNUTS—Are dull at $3 50 to $4 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks are fair and prices unchanged. We quote standard brands at 19 to 21c for No. 500, 17 to 19c for No. 600, and 16 to 17c for No. 700.

COAL—Prices are unchanged and Pittsburg is selling at $1 50 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburg. Pomeroy $4, and cannel coal at $5. Pittsburg afloat is held at 12c, and fresh arrivals are expected in a few days.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair request at 85@90c for bolted per bush., loose.

CHEESE—Dealers report a fair demand at quotations. We quote prime qualities factory at 18 to 19c; Western reserve 17@18c; English dairy 17½ to 18½c; pineapple and nutmeg at 25 to 26c.

CANDLES—Are quotably unchanged, with stocks accumulating in hands of manufacturers. We quote star candles, full weight, at 22 to 23c; 15-oz at 18 to 19½c; 12-oz at 17 to 18c. Tallow candles 14@15c.

CARPET CHAIN—We quote at 45 to 50c for white, and 50 to 55c for colored.

CANDLE WICK—We quote the market steady at 45 to 47c.

COFFEE—The market is unchanged in every respect, though prices are a shade stronger. We quote common to strictly choice at 19 to 25½c; Laguayra 25½ to 27c; Java 36 to 38c; Singapore 33 to 35c; and imitation Java at 30 to 31c.

CRANBERRIES—Are held at $20 to $22 per bbl for cultivated.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady, with a fair demand for prime qualities. We quote apples, on arrival, from 6½c to 7½c, according to quality. Peaches are quiet and steady at 8 to 8½c for quarters, 11 to 12c for halves, and 16 to 18c for peeled.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 26c to 27c per dozen in lots on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Is steady at $2 per bushel on arrival for prime.

FEATHERS—The market is quotably unchanged. We quote at 65c to 70c, though it requires a strictly prime article to command outside figures.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet, and dealers are selling new figs at 25 to 35c per lb; layer raisins at $4 50 to 4 75; lemons $4 50 to 6 50 per box, and oranges at $6 to 9 00 per bbl.

FURS—Prices are unchanged, but the quality of receipts is inferior. We quote as follows: Prime racoon skins 30 to 40c; mink $2 to $2 50; opossum 5c; gray fox 31 to 40c; wild cat 30 to 40c; otter $3 to $5; beaver $1 to $2; muskrat 15 to 20c; deer, per lb, 25 to 30c; sheep, wool on, 55c to $1; inferior skins in proportion.

FISH—The market is steady. We quote prime qualities No. 1 mackerel per bbl at $20 50 to $21 50; No. 2 at $17 00 to $18 00; No. 3 at $11 00 to $11 50; No. 2 large at $17 50 to $18 50; No. 3 large at $15 10 to $15 50; No. 1 kitts, $2 40 to $2 60; No. 2, $2 10 to $2 25; No. 3, $1 80 to $2 10. White Fish, $7 50 to $8 00 per half barrel. Codfish, 8 to 8½c for large and 6½c for small. Salmon $28 00 per bbl.

FLOUR—There was a fair demand to-day, and we note sales of 1,200 bbls No. 1 at $9 50; 250 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote superfine at $5 50 to $5 75; superior at $5 90 to $6 50; extra at $6 50 to $7; extra family at $7 50 to 8; No. 1 at $8 75 to 9 75; fancy at $9 75 to 11. Rye flour at $7 75 to $8 00.

GINSENG—Is steady at 85 to 88c for prime.

GUNNY BAGS—Prices are steady at 21c in bales, and 22@22½c for resewed.

GRAIN—There is a firmer feeling in wheat, and we note a sale of 300 bushels white at $1 90. Corn is steady at 64c for new, with a sale of ... bu. Oats are unchanged and light sales at 55c reported. We quote wheat at $1 75@1 90, on arrival, for red and white. New corn 50c per bush, on arrival, and 55@60c from store; old corn 65@70c, on arrival, shelled and in ear, and 85@88c from store. Rye $1 35 from store, and $1 15 to 1 20 on arrival. Barley $1 75 to 2 00 for No. 1 and 2 spring; no fall barley in market. Malt is steady at $2 25 to 2 40 for spring, and $2 75 to 3 00 for fall.

HOPS—The market is dull at 25c to 30c for New York and Wisconsin, and 20c for inferior.

HIDES—Business in this department is active and prices are steady. We quote green at 9 to 10c; green salted 10½ to 11c; dry salted, 19c to 20c; dry flint, 20c to 21c.

HAY—Receipts are about equal to the demand. We quote on the wharf at $14 per ton for red top, and $15@16 50 for timothy. Prices from store range from $16 50 to 18 00 per ton.

HOMINY—Is in seasonable demand with ample stocks. We note sales at $6 25 to $6 50 per barrel.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is steady, with sales to-day of 32 bundles at 7c.

IRON AND STEEL—We quote:

C. C. bar iron	4	Eng. cast steel	25 @28
C. C. bar iron	5	Am. cast steel	19 @23

Customary discount on large lots.

HORSE SHOES—Prices are steady. We quote Burden's at $7 15 to $7 50 per keg.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—We quote:

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05	@1 25
Virginia fine bright	95	@1 05
Virginia medium bright	70	@ 85
Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new)	65	@ 70
Virginia fine light pressed, A 12-0 inch	1 05	@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85	@ 90
Virginia fancy roll and twist	95	@1 00
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00	@1 25
Kentucky fine bright, lbs	65	@ 70
Kentucky medium and mahogany	65	@ 70
Kentucky common, lbs, sound	55	@ 65
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 1½ bright	65	@ 60
Kentucky & Missouri ½ lbs & 1½, med	55	@ 60
Kentucky black swt, ½ lbs and long 10s	60	@ 65
Kentucky navy, ½ lbs, in caddies	65	@ 70
Kentucky navy, lbs, in butts	65	@ 68
Kentucky, old stock, lbs	40	@ ...

MOLASSES AND SIRUP—Prices are quotably unchanged, and we note sales of 30 bbls new crop Louisiana at 85c. We quote new New Orleans molasses at 85c per gallon, old New Orleans molasses at 85 to 95c per gallon. Molasses sirups at 48 to 60c; sugar do 65 to 75c; sorghum sirups $1 to $1 10, in bbls, and $1 15 to $1 25 in small packages.

NAILS—We quote 10d at $4 75 to $5; 8d at $4 90 to $5 25; 6d at $5 25 to $5 50; 4d at $5 50 to $5 75; 3d at $6 25 to $6 50. Horse shoe nails—Putnam, 27 to 35c; Au Sable, 26 to 35c; Foster, 17 to 25c; pressed, 22½ to 25c; city made, 35 to 40c.

OFFAL—We quote at $17@17 50 per ton for bran, $22 to $24 for shorts, $27 to $28 for shipstuff, and $30 to $31 for middlings.

ONIONS—Prices are steady at $4 per bbl on arrival and $4 50 from store.

OILS—We quote linseed oil at 95c to $1. Lard No. 1, $1 50; No. 2, $1 25. Coal 32c to 35c. Neatsfoot $1 20 to $1 25. Lubricating 40 to 50c.

PICKLES—Are in fair request. We quote in bbls at $16; half bbls at $9.

POTATOES—Receipts continue liberal, and large quantities are being stored. Sales from wagons at $1 75, and from store at $2 to $2 50, packed.

PROVISIONS—There is very little doing in this department, and the stock of clear sides is exhausted. We note sales of 20 casks bacon at 13 to 13½c for shoulders, and 17 to 17⅛c for clear rib sides. Mess pork is steady, with sales of 25 bbls new at $25. In bulk meats we note sales of 15,000 lbs at 10½ to 10⅛c for sides, 13⅛ to 14c for clear rib sides, and 14⅛ to 15c for clear sides, twenty days in salt. Lard is steady at 16 to 16⅛c, tierces, and 17 to 17⅛c, in kegs.

RAGS—Dealers are paying 5 to 5⅛c for mixed white cotton rags and from ⅛c to 1c for woolen.

RICE—Stocks of Louisiana and Rangoon are ample and prices are steady at 10⅛ to 11c per lb.

SEED—We quote Sapling Clover at $12 to 13 per bushel; red clover $9 to $9 25; timothy $2 90 to $3 25; orchard grass $1 50 to 1 75; red top $1 65 to 2; Kentucky blue grass $2 25 to 2 50; Millet $2 to 2 50; Hungarian grass seed $2 to 2 25; hemp seed $2 to 2 25.

SALT—We quote Ohio river and Kanawha salt in fair supply and is selling at $1 35 to 3 50 per barrel for 7-bushel bbls; $2 65 to 2 85 for 280-pound bbls, or 47½ to 50c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25 to 3 50 per bbl.

SOAP—We quote No. 1 German 9@9¼c; No. 2, 8½c; rosin soap, 7@7½c; palm, 7⅛@8c.

STARCH—The market is steady and prices range from 6⅛ to 7½c for choice brands.

STRAW—Is firm, and receipts find ready sale at $11 or lower, and $12 per ton form store.

SUGAR—The market is quotably unchanged and a fair jobbing demand is reported. We quote hard standard at 16⅛ to 17c; Demarara from 14⅛ to 15⅛c; Porto Rico, various grades, from 13 to 14⅛c; Cuba, various grades, from 12⅛ to 13c; coffee sugars, As, Bs, circle C's and extra C's, from 15 to 16⅛c; yellows from 14⅛ to 15⅛c.

TALLOW—Dealers are paying 12 to 12⅛c for tallow and 9 to 11c for grease.

VINEGAR—We quote: Wine vinegar $14 00; apple vinegar, $10 00; and cider, $8 00; inferior qualities, $6 00 to $7 00 per bbl.

WOOL—Prices are unchanged. Dealers and manufacturers are paying 30 to 35c for unwashed and 45 to 50 for tub washed.

WHISKY—The market was quiet and weak today, with sales of 90 bbls raw at $1, tax paid. We quote rectified at $1 05 to 1 20, according to proof.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Advices received to-day were not calculated to strengthen the market here, and holders were not disposed to submit to the views of buyers. The 11:15 Liverpool dispatch reported the cotton market closed. The 1:55 New York dispatch reported the cotton market weak, but the demand moderate. Sales to-day of 1,800 bales ordinary at 21½c, good 22c, low middling 22½c, middling uplands 21 to 24½c, good 25½c. Mobile 24½c, Orleans 24½c.

The offerings to-day at the regular auction sale were small, and bids were accepted on only 12 bales good ordinary at 18⅛ to 19½c. We note private sale of 45 bales on private terms. Factors quote:

Middling	21
Low middling	20⅛@21⅛
Good ordinary	19@19½
Ordinary	18@18⅛

The New York Commercial List of the 14th says:

The probable supply and prices of cotton, continue to be canvassed with a good deal of interest, on both sides of the Atlantic, and very naturally since they have an important bearing, not only upon the gold and exchange markets, but in a greater or less degree, upon all branches of commerce. The popular estimates of the current American crop vary from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 bales. Some of the southern estimates are considerably below these figures; though, making due allowance for drawbacks, we are inclined to believe that the yield will not fall below that of last year. The cotton crop of 1867-8, estimated in the early part of the season at 2,750,000 to 3,000,000 bales, subsequently in the height of the spring speculation at 2,100,000 to 2,250,000 bales, is found to have been 2,431,000 bales, or including the amount consumed in the Southern States, 2,577,000 bales. The low values in Europe later resulted in a speculation that forced prices in the spring up to a point that tended to encourage largely, and left the trade, both in cotton and cotton goods, in a very unsatisfactory condition. The current supply in England, notwithstanding the heavy arrivals from Bombay in October, is at 175,000 bales below the corresponding period last year, with a strong probability that a similar disparity will be maintained to the end of the year. The results of last season's business indicate that a supply from other quarters than the United States, equal to that of last season, would, with our own crop, furnish cotton enough for the present wants of the world, at prices somewhat below the ruling rates of the last six months. Considerable sales have been made here lately for December, January and February delivery, at 22 to 23½c for middling upland, but whether these figures afford a reliable index of the future or not remains to be seen. The best English authorities do not appear to anticipate any increase of supply during the ensuing year. From this country they seem to be prepared for a possibly small decrease, though they look for an increase from Egypt and Brazil. As to the extent of the Indian crop all is as yet uncertain; and since it has a considerable increase is looked for from the Dhollerah and Broach districts, owing to the losses by floods. A possible short supply from all sources, it is thought, will be counterbalanced by the unfavorable state of manufacturing trade. On this point Smith, Edwards & Co., Liverpool, remark: "The large production of goods which has gone on for some months, cannot apparently be taken off at any advance on present rates, and any further rise in the raw material must be, in the main, an addition to the serious loss the spinner and manufacturer is sustaining. Low as the price of goods now is, compared with the raw material, there is no inducement to the merchant to ship to India. The accounts of the Calcutta markets are extremely bad; a failure of the crops in the central provinces threatens a famine, and no relief can be expected till exports from this side are much reduced. We have seldom known the news from India more discouraging than at present."

The trade in goods, on both sides of the Atlantic, during the present year, has greatly disappointed the hopes of manufacturers. There has been no movement of any ... except when ... the rapid advance of the raw material. ... every pause in cotton has at once been followed by a heavy market for goods. The number of spindles that could be put in operation has been large enough to have worked up more than the supply, but ... many of ... have been ... owing to the demand, at fairly remunerative prices, the natural inference from these facts is, that unless the supply of cotton proves less than in the present prospect, the prices, both of cotton and of cotton goods, are not likely to rule above the present currency. As declining prices, like advances, often acquire an impetus which carry them beyond their legitimate range, it would only be in accordance with past experience, if values should temporarily rule exceptionally low; though, from the experience of last year, we are not likely to witness anything like the extreme depression which carried the price to 15 cents in December.

Hogs and Pork Packing.

The weather to-day was favorable for killing, but only one house, that of Messrs. Tousley & Co., was in operation, who killed 1,000 head. Hogs are arriving freely, and we note a sale to-day of 335 head at 7¼, 7⅛ and 7⅛c, gross. The packers will all be at work in a few days. There are now between 3,000 and 4,000 hogs in the packers' pens, and Mr. Fred. Leib and Messrs. Hamilton Bros. will probably kill to-morrow. Messrs. T. J. Martin & Son, at the house in Jeffersonville, have 820 in pens, and will commence operations in a day or two. Messrs. O. W. Thomas & Co. will commence Thursday or Friday, and Messrs. Duncan, Floyd & Co. will commence next week. Messrs. Jarvis & Co. will commence Thursday or Friday of this week. Prices here range higher than in any other Western market, and this fact should influence shipments. Prices in Cincinnati to-day ranged from 7 to 7⅛c, while in this market 7⅛ to 7⅛c are the ruling figures.

In regard to the Chicago market the Tribune of Monday says:

The receipts the past week number 64,815, against 28,371 received last week and 70,332 received for the corresponding period last year. The supply, as will be seen, has been large, exceeding by some 1,000 head the arrivals during any previous week of the season, and exceeding, too, by fully 4,000 head, the legitimate wants of the trade, that number remaining in the pens at the close, unsold. Shippers were the principal operators, the movement on the part of packers being, apparently, simply speculative, and confined to those who have faith in working with a view to future advantage. The condition of the market for hog products will not justify packers in operating extensively at the prices now current, and that a further and very material decline will have to be submitted to is the general belief. The past week has witnessed a steady depreciation in values, the reduction, however, being most severe on common and medium grades, which have not been sought after to any considerable extent. Good to choice hogs sold to-day at a reduction of 25 to 35c per 100 lbs from the prices current at the close of last week, while the lower grades ruled fully 40 to 50c lower. Messrs. Wallwork, Mussey & Co., in their circular of to-day, take the following view of the market:

The hog market has gradually declined throughout the week, and at the close we quote common, uneven and thin lots at our 15c, and choice heavy hogs 25c per 100 lbs lower than at the close of last week. The receipts have been large, and the demand chiefly from shippers. Packers are unwilling to operate to any extent at the present price of hogs, and are waiting, apparently, on drovers, or are cutting no more than they can find an immediate consumptive demand for the products. Mess pork can be had to any extent for January and February delivery at $20 per bbl, while for immediate delivery it is worth $21. Lard, shoulders, hams and sides can be bought from 2 to 3c per lb lower for future than for present delivery. The condition of the provision market alone should be sufficient reason for Western shippers to be very cautious in their operations, but, when this is coupled with the unsettled financial condition of the country and the tendency of all staples and products to lower prices, it seems imperative upon us to advise our customers not to contract to buy hogs for future delivery, but to operate cautiously on wide margins until we have a more settled condition of affairs.

To-day: There was a quiet, easy feeling in the market, and, on the bulk of the sales reported, a further reduction of 10 to 15c was suffered. Transactions embraced 9,150 head, at an extreme range of $6 50 to $7 75, the outside for extra. The market closes weak at the following prices:

Good to choice	$7 25@7 60
Medium to fair	6 85@7 00
Common	6 50@6 75

Messrs. Kircheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their circular of Saturday, say:

Apprehensive of the exhaustion of cured meats, and realizing the necessity of providing a substitute, a few leading packers at Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and this place have, at considerable hazard and with commendable enterprise, entered upon the cure of new meats, but as yet have not done much. Possibly 2,000 hogs may have been cut at Cincinnati, 20,000 at Cincinnati, 30,000 at Chicago and 8,000 here, but as these have mostly been cured in barrels there must, until the 20th or 25th of December, be a continued scarcity of bacon. Of the future of the packing season, as of the general course of subsequent trade, nothing definite is known, and even the best advised are "at sea;" all, however, concur that there is nothing to warrant a scale of prices higher than that which ruled last season, and it is claimed that if the average for hogs does not fall below 7½c gross the more prudent men, those who have money to lose, will not be disposed to pack to any great extent, but will seek to buy, at lower prices, the packing of the more adventurous. Hogs are coming in slowly and are generally light, scarcely fat enough to make mess pork; nevertheless they are higher than has been active, and prices ruled firm until Friday, at 5⅛@6c for light, 6⅛@7c for good, and 7⅛ to 7⅛c for extra; since then the market has given way, and nothing over 7c was ... paid; the greater part of the sales ... at 6 ... 6⅛c.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was more buoyant to-day, and the offerings were upon a larger scale. Receipts of new crop continue light, but the first favorable weather for prizing will be employed by the farmers in getting their crops ready for market. Sales to-day reached 30 hhds, with rejection of ... for 8 hhds, and prices were well maintained. We continue our quotations:

Lugs, common	6 50	to 7 50
Lugs, good	8	to 9 50
Leaf, common	10	to 11
Leaf, medium	13	to 13
Leaf, good	13	to 14
Leaf, fine	15	to 16
Leaf, choice	15	to 17
Leaf, cutting, medium to fine	15	to 32
Leaf, fancy and bright	25	to 75

Bids to-day ranged as follows: 2 hhds at $10 15, $10 25; 2 at $15 25; 1 at $14 75; 3 at $15 25 to $15 75; 4 at $12 to $12 50; 3 at $11 to $11 50; 8 at $10 to 10 50; 4 at $9 25 to $9 90; 3 at $8 40 to $8 75; 4 at $7 10 to $7 20; 2 at $6 10 to $6 75; 1 at $3; 1 at $2 10; 1 at $1.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Daily report of sales at auction by B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner of Fifth and Green streets, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1868:

Black horse $130, roan mare $95, black mare $82.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The demand in the wholesale boot and shoe market for the past week has been only for small orders, and the more active trade is now with the jobbing houses who sell to the local trade. Prices of boots and shoes continue firm, and for all seasonable lines are quite as high as they were last fall, and as there are but small stocks held by manufacturers we do not look for any decline in prices on account of the stringency of the money market, but, should this continue, it will no doubt curtail sales among the New England jobbers and retailers, who are doing nearly a cash business. Manufacturers are generally holding back, and making up as few goods as possible; this course, in consideration of the present financial pressure, is right, and will help to establish a firm and steady market during the winter; with the present cost of raw material for the production of leather, the shoe trade cannot but expect an advance on all kinds of stocks, with an active request in the market, which a little movement among manufacturers for spring work would create at this time. The clearances of boots and shoes by sea and rail for the week have been 13,572 cases, which, considering the decrease in the shipments to New York city, as compared with last year, is larger than usual for the season.—[Shoe and Leather Reporter, Nov. 13.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.

... at 22, receipts ... bales, exports ...

FLOUR—Dull at $5 50 ...

GRAIN—Corn ... Oats ...

HAY ...

PROVISIONS—Pork, new, ..., old, $30 ... Lard ...

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET

PITTSBURG, Oct. ...

Crude petroleum quiet but firm in price; sales 3,000 bbls at ...; ... do. ... for November, ... December ...

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Less active but without decided change; sales 2,500 bales at 24⅛c for middling uplands; low grades dull and drooping.

FLOUR—Receipts 15,101 bbls; market ... steady and closed dull and drooping; sales 9,500 bbls at $5 60 ... for superfine State and Western; $6 30@$6 85 for extra State, $6 ... to ... for extra Western; $8 10@9 50 for white wheat extra; $6 ... to $9 10 for round-hoop Ohio; $6 50 to ... for extra St. Louis; ... for good to choice. California ... dull, ... sacks ... sales 600 bbls at $5 ... to ...

CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 300 bbls at $5 10@5 90; 150 do Brandywine at $5 85.

WHISKY—Quiet.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 16,300 bush; market quiet and heavy, closing ... lower; sales 11,000 bush at $1 50@1 52 for No. 2 spring; $1 62 for No. 1 do.; $1 92 ... for amber ... White Michigan and ... for White Michigan. Rye heavy; sales ... bush Western at $1 ... Barley quiet ... Corn receipts ... bush; market ... better; ... at $1 ... for sound mixed Western, closing dull. Oats receipts ... bush; market heavy and lower; sales ... bush at 70c for Western.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar ... Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet, ... for American.

OIL—Petroleum irregular at ... for crude and ... for refined bonded. ... Linseed ... spirits turpentine ... at ...

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet ... sales ... bbls at $28 ... to ..., closing at ... cash; ... for ... Lard ... Beef ... Cut meats ... Bacon ...

TALLOW ...

CHEESE ...

FREIGHTS to Liverpool ...

LATEST.

FLOUR—Market closed ...

GRAIN—Wheat ... Corn ...

PROVISIONS—Pork ... Lard ...

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

The market is generally inactive ... brown sheetings ... Appleton A 15c, Pacific Extra 15c, Pequot B 15½c, Warren FF 20c, Lawrence C 14c, Cabot A 14c, Augusta 14c, Dwight W 14c, Stark M 13c, Indian River 11c, Columbia ... 13c, Mass. D brown 12c, do G do 11½c, Silver Lake 11½c, Lewiston A 18c, Boston AA do 18c, Pearl River 20c, Amoskeag A do 23c, do D do ..., do blue denims 15c, Haymaker 18c, Lanark fancy do 25c, Amoskeag stripes 22½c, Sprague's prints 13½c for fancy, Amoskeag do 12c, New York Mills bleached muslins 25c, Lonsdale 17c and Amoskeag 16@18½c.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Money easy at 7 per cent. for call.

Sterling nominal at 9 ...

Gold lower, opening at 135, declined to 134⅛, and closing at 134⅛.

Governments without material change.

Coupons of '81	114@114⅛
do '62	109⅛@109⅛
do '64	106⅛@106⅛
do '65	106⅛@107⅛
do new	109⅛@109⅛
do '67	109⅛@110⅛
do '68	110@110⅛
10-40s	104⅛@105
State bonds	
Missouris	89
Old Tennessee	70
New Tennessee	69⅛
North Carolinas	64
Virginias	56

Transactions in railroad shares continue large, although there is less excitement than yesterday. The market opened firm ... New York ... and ... in ... shares ... opened ... and ... Erie ... and ... on the second regular board, when Erie ... New York Central 120, Reading 99, ... variable. ... The ... however, and ... The ... of the ... war has ... the ... market ... has ... an ... feeling ...

3:30 prices: Cumberland, ...; Canton, 46½; ... Wells and Fargo Express 26½; American Express, 42; Adams Express, 48; United States Express, 66; Merchants' Union Express, ...; Quicksilver, 23½; Pacific Mail, 111@111½; Western Union Telegraph, 36; Harlem, ...; N. Y. Central, ...; ... Mariposa preferred, ...; Erie, ...; ... Hudson, ...; Reading, 99; ... Toledo, ...; Wabash, 56; ... do preferred, ...; St. Paul, ...; Fort Wayne, 108; Ohio and Mississippi, ...; ... Michigan Central, ...; Michigan Southern, ...; Illinois Central, ...; Pittsburg, ...; Toledo, ...; Rock Island, 104; ... Northwestern, ...; do preferred, ...; ... Chicago and Alton, ...; ... and ... do preferred ...

Mining shares dull; Smith & Parmelee, ...; Gregory ...

Copper stocks at Boston unchanged.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury ... $2,730,355
Payments ...
Balance ...

PHILADELPHIA MARKET

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

FLOUR—Less doing but steady; sales 1,800 bbls at $5 50@6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $6 25@10 75 for Ohio do and $11 for fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat—prime red dull, red $1 95@1 98; amber $2 ... white ... Corn quiet, ... mixed Western $1 10@1 12. Oats are ... for Western.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 00@1 10.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $27 ...; Lard ...

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

FLOUR—In fair demand and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales of prime to choice red at $2 10@2 35; ordinary to fair $1 75@1 95. Corn firm, new white 96@98c. Oats dull at 60@70c. Rye nominal.

PROVISIONS—Bacon active, clear sides 19 ...; shoulders 15c; hams 19@20c. Lard dull at 17 ...

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, November 16.

COTTON—The market is firm; low middling 19⅛c, good ordinary 19c, low middling very scarce.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, Nov. 17—P. M.

Consols, for money, 94, for account, 94⅛. American securities quiet and steady; five-twenties 74½; Illinois Central 95½; Erie 29¼.

Sugar 39s 6d. Spirits turpentine declining. Sperm oil ...

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17—P. M.

The markets are closed in consequence of the elections.

ANTWERP, Nov. 17—P. M.

Petroleum 52⅛f.

HAVRE, Nov. 17—P. M.

Cotton quiet at 134f on tres ordinaire.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.

FLOUR—Weak, unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Corn firm; new 60@63c. Oats unchanged. Rye firm at $1 35 for No. 1.

COTTON—Dull; middling 22c.

WHISKY—Declined to 98c and irregular.

HOGS—In good demand at $6 90@7 50, holders asking better prices at the close; receipts 6,000 head.

PROVISIONS—Green meats dull; sales at ... for shoulders, 11⅛c for sides ... for hams. Lard dull and lower; ... prime steam 17½c. Bacon dull ... Mess pork ...

Butter ... demand for ... ribbed ...

LINSEED ...

EGGS—Firm at 2 ...

SEED—Clover dull at 17c. Timothy dull at ... Flax is down to $2 ...

OILS—Linseed dull ...

CATTLE—Beef cattle are in large supply and prices ... lower at $2 50@6 per cwt gross for ...

SHEEP ...

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern easier at par buying and ... premium selling.

FLOUR—Less active and easier; spring extra $5 25@ 6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good speculative request but unsettled. No. 2 closed ... lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 ... ; No. 2 at $1 ... closing weak at ... No. 2 ... Corn active and steady; sales of No. 1 at ... No. 2 at ... and ... rejected at ... Oats less active, closed at ... No. 2 at ... Rye firmer ... sales at $1 ... Barley quiet; sales of No. 2 at $1 ...

HIGHWINES—Firm and steady at 97 ...

PROVISIONS—Weaker and quiet. Mess pork $28@28 50. Beef hams ... Lard 15c. Short rib middles ... rough sides 11⅛c.

FREIGHTS—Steady and quiet; ... for corn by sail to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—For the past 24 hours—9,230 bbls flour, 38,109 bu wheat, 69,130 bu corn, 41,816 bu oats, 3,255 bu rye, 3,328 bu barley, 23,895 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—5,342 bbls flour, 111,530 bu wheat, 99,511 bu corn, 24,217 bu oats, ... bu rye, 10,671 bu barley, 5,003 head hogs.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; sales at $4 ... for ... steers.

HOGS—Dull with a downward tendency; $7 25@7 50 for good and $7 ... for common lots at the close ... offered $5 for good lots.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.

COTTON—Easier but lower; middling ...; sales 1,850 bales; receipts 3,250 bales; exports 2,113 bales.

GOLD—134⅛.

EXCHANGE—Sterling declined; commercial 145½. Bank 1 per cent. premium. New York sight ... per cent. discount.

GROCERIES—Sugar better; fair ... prime, fully fair to prime ... Molasses better, prime ... fermenting ...

FLOUR—Low grades firm and scarce; superfine $6 75, XXX ...

GRAIN—Corn scarce ... new ... Oats ...

BRAN—Easier at $1 20@1 25.

HAY—Easier; Western prime $27 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $29 25. Bacon drooping; shoulders 13½, clear rib sides 17 ... ; clear sides ... Lard ... tierce 16½; keg 19½@20c.

COFFEE—Prime fair 15@16c; fair 14½@15c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.

TOBACCO—In better demand but the offerings are small and of a poor quality.

COTTON—Low middling sold at 19½c.

HEMP—Dull and unchanged; sold at $1 ...

FLOUR—Unchanged; $4 50@5 50 for superfine, $5 75 @6 50 for extra, $6 ... for XX and $9 ... for XXX to fancy.

GRAIN—Wheat stiff under the light receipts, but prices are not materially changed; $1 ... for prime ... and ... spring, ... for choice spring ... No. 2 at ... Corn ... Oats steady and unchanged at 52c. Barley quiet, sold at $1 65 for ... good ... prime, and ... $2 35 for fancy Minnesota. Rye firmer, at $1 ...

PROVISIONS—Pork lower for old, at $27 50@28; new ... Bacon ... shoulders ... sides ... clear ... sides ... Lard ... tierces ... kegs ... fancy ...

WHISKY—Unchanged at $1.

HOGS—The weather is favorable for packing and drovers are firm in their views; small sales at $6 ... for 220 and 270 lb average.

CATTLE—Unchanged at $4 ... for fair to choice.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,400 bbls, wheat 8,400 bush, corn 2,400 bush, oats 3,500 bush, barley 5,000 bush, rye 1,900 bush, hogs 1,808 head.

PITTSBURG CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.

CATTLE—The Allegheny cattle market ... was rather dull, the demand being limited and the supply comparatively small. Some very fine beeves were offered, but the majority were about ... the ... brought ... ; and medium butchers' stock ...

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The number of sheep and lambs offered for sale during the week has been rather below the average. There has been a good demand, but prices have ruled but little since the last report. A great proportion of the offerings sold at from $1 to $2 per head, being mostly of inferior quality. For extra sheep from $3 50 to $4 were the ruling rates.

HOGS—The demand for hogs is increasing, and sales during the week have been larger than for some time past. Prices are well sustained, at from $7 30 to $9 50, as to size and condition.

BOSTON CATTLE MARKET.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 17.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,361. No special change in prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 13,539 head. Market well supplied, at $1@4 50. Common grades ...

IMPORTS.

From the Records of the Merchants' Exchange.

BY RIVER—November 17.

ST. LOUIS—Per Melnotte—1,729 bags rye, J. F. Minter & co—19 bags rye, Verhoeff & Bros—25 hhds tobacco, Wm Jarvis & co—18 hhds tobacco, Sprott & co—1 lot hh goods, Wm L Jackson.

NEW ORLEANS—Per Emma No 3—43 bdls hides, Irving & Drelsbach—15 pa wine 15 ... 10 hides, ... skins, Jno White & co.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen Lytle—109 bucks star, G C McCullough—24 carboys acid, Skelton & co—6 bxs soap, Hibbitt & Son—2 bxs raisins, Shrodt & Coldewey—30 pa dry goods, R A Robinson—15 bales & bays, Guthrie & co—6 bbls whisky, Dorn, Barkhouse & co—15 bales hay, Geo F Clark.

CINCINNATI—Per United States—36 bbls paper, Wm Craney—12 bbls whisky, J P Barbour—11 do do, R H Cochran—15 do do, Stallcup & Johnson—187 bbls apples, Botsford & co—150 bbls apples, 61 bbls cider, Wm Bush—20 bbls apples, Abner Cooper—10 tcs lard, J Peter & co—10 hhds bacon sides, Wm H Walker & co—2 hhds fig sides, H ... & co—10 tcs lard, ... co—10 ... Wilson, Peter & co—12 bbls oil, ... Guthrie & co.

KANAWHA AND POMEROY—Per Barges—7,000 bu ... coal, Don ..., 60, R H ...

RAILROADS.

During the 24 hours ending noon, Nov. 18.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON R. R.—... horse, W H Crenshaw—1 horse, Tyler & Millett—6 ... Thos Shirley—5 bbls whisky, L and N R R—1 bbl potatoes, J M Hunter—36 bxs bagging, 2 bales hemp, Todd & Richardson—4 bales bags, Keats & Pre—1 car hogs, R K Bailey—1 do do, B Harris—2 do do, 17 head cattle, Hewett & Baily—40 bags oats, W Blackmore—5 caddies tobacco, S Booker—75 pa bagging, E W & I P Kennedy—25 do do, D H Davis & co—321 bbls whisky, J B McIlvain & son—3 bdl bags, Burn, Barkhouse & co—10 do do, H H C ... —16 bdls paper, Dupont & co—1 hhd tobacco, Farmers warehouse—25 bbls whisky, Cheatham & co—... ... —56 bags oats, J. W Castleman—5 bags oats, 1 bale rags, ... Brown—1 car cattle, Jno Radford.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD—177 bales cotton, R H Russell—32 do do, ... 2 rolls leather, Mail Line—3 cars stock, A W Thomas & co—19 bags dried fruit, W C Tyler—11 bags rye, 9 do dried fruit, 1 do flaxseed, 2 bbls beans, 5 do potatoes, Marvin & Weller—10 bags dried fruit, R K Ruberly & co—16 bags feathers ... Hewitt ... & co—106 kegs horse ..., 1 bale ... Jacob ... beans, ... 1 do do, ... beans, ... Lewis & co—1 keg eggs ... and ... 1 do feathers, 1 do do ... dried fruit ... 5 do ... 3 do ... 1 do ... Ter ... Wilson ... Wilder & co—10 do do ...

BITTERS!

Schroeder's Cocktail Bitters

...

COCKTAILS.

Chimney Sweeping!

N... the ... of ... work ... done ... Reference given ... number of prominent citizens ... have done work ... the past three years. Chimney repairing and grate setting done on reasonable terms. Orders left at Jay's China Palace, corner Fourth and Green, or at Davis' drug store, corner Sixth and Chestnut, will meet with prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ Engagement of Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, the operatic drama of GUY MANNERING, with all the original music. Meg Merrilies, Miss Charlotte Crampton.

☞ Saturday ... CRAMPTON MATINEE.

GRAND MILITARY BALL

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

Holm Guards,

AT MASONIC TEMPLE,

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1868.

Tickets $2—to be had of the members of the Guards only.

MANAGERS—Gen. Basil W. Duke, Lieut. W. W. Hughes, W. A. Owen, Corp. B. C. Payne, Lieut. R. E. Cross, L. Trager.

FLOOR MANAGERS—Capt. N. S. Peck, Serg't W. Crutcher, Serg't ... Casseday, Corp. E. E. Delph, W. J. Garretty, F. W. Quast, Richard Heffernan, W. A. West, C. H. Edelin.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—L. J. Tarpin, Corp. C. B. Duvall, I. S. Pirkins, O. F. LaDue, Brown Anderson.

C. W. NOYES'

Great Crescent City Circus!

New Enterprise, Novel Combination!

C. W. NOYES'

Leading Equestrian Exhibition in America

Fearless Bareback Riders,
Bold Horsemen,
Agile Leapers,
Original Clowns,
Quaint Comedians,
Perfect Pantomimists,
Marvelous Gymnasts,
Wonderful Acrobats,
Fascinating Danseuses,
Sensational Voltigeurs,
Graceful Pancratists,

Cunning Manipulators and Jugglers.

EVERYTHING is new and of the best material and finest quality. The performances are superior, the attractions fresh, BETTER EXHIBITIONS than any other establishment now traveling. This mammoth establishment will exhibit in LOUISVILLE, corner of Fast and Walnut streets, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, FOR THREE DAYS ONLY. Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years of age, 25 cents.

J. K. LECHLER, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON ... ROLLSHOFT, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Evansville and Way Landings.
BELLE VERNON ... DARRAH, Master.
Leaves on This Day, the 18th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
NORMAN ... Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
NORMAN ... GEO. DICKINSON, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 18th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

For Arkansas River, Direct.
MINNIE ... JOHN DOYLE, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 21st, at 4 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Evansville Packet.
CHARMER ... BARCLAY, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday the 19th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Memphis and White River Independent Packet.
DES ARC ... JOHN A. ELLIOTT, Master.
Leaves Memphis every Monday at 5 P. M. Through tickets ... via the L. & N. Rail ...
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Memphis.
ST. FRANCIS ... BOWMAN, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 19th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
PEYTONA ... J. L. SHALLCROSS, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 24th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Eastport and Florence.
KATE ROBINSON ... ASA MASON, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 19th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Packet for Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green River.
FALLS CITY ... ROBINSON, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 18th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
ANNA ... O. R. SHINKLE, Captain.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 18th, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
For Cairo, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
LOUISVILLE ... J. LUSK, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 18th, at 5 P. M.
E. F. Sturgeon, Sup't. — R. C. Lee, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
RICHMOND ... NEAL, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday the 21st, at 5 P. M.
E. F. Sturgeon, Sup't. — R. C. Lee, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

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MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
No. 20 Fourth street.

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AMERICA ... D. WHITTEN, Master.
UNITED STATES ... R. WADE, Master.
landing only at Madison.

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JOS. CAMPION, Agent.

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